









## FRENCH DELAY LOAN PARLEY

Negotiations With Americans To Be Resumed After the Elections

PARIS, Oct. 27.—A denial has been issued of the report that J. Pierpont Morgan has signed an agreement for a loan to France. It is true that negotiations with the French Government are proceeding, but it is declared that they have not yet resulted in a contract for a new loan.

PARIS, Oct. 27.—The conversations between the Finance Minister, Etienne Clementel, and the American representatives for a loan will be resumed, according to the present understanding, after the convocation of the French Parliament and the American election, which by coincidence will take place the same day.

J. P. Morgan, for what it is explained are purely personal reasons, is returning to Paris tomorrow for a few days from southern France, but with no intention of seeing the Finance Minister concerning the loan subject.

M. Clementel, it is authoritatively stated, desires to know more definitely the feeling in the French Senate and Chamber of Deputies toward the project, while on the American side there is a desire to see somewhat more clearly than at present what the French Parliament will do with its budget difficulties.

It may therefore be several weeks before the loan question is disposed of definitely. A bitter fight over the budget is expected in the Chamber of Deputies; hence it is still regarded as a possibility that the loan may not be arranged.

## BRITISH ELECTION EXPECTED TO COST NEARLY £1,000,000

LONDON, Oct. 27 (AP).—Nearly £1,000,000 will be required to defray the expenses of the coming election. The last one, a year ago, cost the 1448 candidates £383,340, the largest sum spent for an election in British history. This was 10 times the amount it cost to stage the 1918 election.

It is estimated that the cost of the election this year will cost more than its predecessor because of the increased fees allowed to polling officers and clerks.

Few of the millions of voters realize the amount of work caused by a general election. A big party fight means a wonderful organization for supplying "ammunition" to those engaged on platform duties in the front line of the fight, the planning of meetings, moving of speakers from place to place, appointment of canvassers in the various districts to influence voters who stay at home, and the planning of tolling posters.

## SERBO-CROATIAN AGREEMENT IS ISSUED

By Special Cable  
BELGRADE, Oct. 27.—The ministerial crisis continues, which is natural since the question at stake is the Serbo-Croatian agreement. Both the Government and Stephan Raditch have issued statements which are intended to be reassuring.

There is a general feeling for the formation of a neutral government under Marshal Stepanovich, with the task of the pacification of the various factions. Such a government would be a last resort, if all other possibilities are exhausted.

## MOORISH OPERATIONS SUCCEED

By Special Cable  
MADRID, Oct. 27.—An official communiqué describes good progress in the Lancer operations against the Moors. Both the political negotiations and the operations of war are having an extraordinary success. In other areas aviation is said to have been employed successfully. Gen. Primo de Rivera is now alone in Morocco, his other generals of the directorate having returned.

## ANTI-SEMITIC OUTBREAK

By Special Cable  
BUCHAREST, Oct. 27.—The military authorities are taking extensive precautions to prevent an anti-Semitic outbreak at Jassy, following the shooting on Saturday of the Prefect and Underprefect of Police.

## AMOCAT Fruits Vegetables WEST COAST GROCERY CO. TACOMA, WASH.

Fancy Holiday Packs  
in GENUINE REDWOOD BOXES  
from the  
Valley of the Sun  
\$1 to \$10  
Special occasion gifts  
Chick Peas, Chatter Ranges, Walnuts, Almonds,  
Dates, Fig Candy and Glass Fruit  
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## THE STONE-FISHER CO. TACOMA WASHINGTON DEPENDABILITY A Large and Interesting Display of FINE AUTUMN COATS \$25.00 to \$198.50 Made of rich pile fabrics. Many with large collars, cuffs and handings of popular furs. Fur Coats \$66.00 to \$189.50

## Turkey to Ask for Admission to League

By Special Cable  
BRUSSELS, Oct. 27.—FETHY BEY, President of the Chamber at Ankara, who has arrived in Brussels to defend the Turkish viewpoint regarding Mosul before the League of Nations Council, was interviewed by The Christian Science Monitor representative and declared that Turkey had a great respect for the Council of the League and would soon ask admission to the League of Nations. He refused to discuss the Greco-Turkish question as regards the exchange of population.

## UNITED LUTHERANS BACK WORLD PEACE

Support of Prohibition Enforcement Also Reaffirmed

Special from Monitor Bureau  
CHICAGO, Oct. 27.—The United Lutheran Church in America today petitioned the World Lutheran Convention meeting next year to consider the problem of world peace, in the expectation that it could do much to further it. The American Lutheran church also reaffirmed their support of prohibition enforcement, calling on loyal citizens to abide by it as the law.

Adoption of the peace resolution came this morning. The result was regarded as a victory of the moderate point of view, which won by a big majority over the more radical attitude. The successful peace resolution said in part:

"We believe the time has come when it is necessary to stress the fact that nationalism and internationalism are not mutually exclusive terms, that patriotism and the love of other nations and races are complementary, that the processes employed by and within the Nation to secure justice, peace and stability must be employed in an ever-increasing measure in the intercourse between nations. The achievement of arms must yield in ever larger degree to the arbitration of reason of law and of Christian love, and to this end Christian citizens are pledged as such to exert every effort toward the establishment of some effective agency to further justice and good will in their own countries and in the commonwealths of nations."

## HAMBURG ELECTION RESULTS SIGNIFICANT

BERLIN, Oct. 27 (AP).—In view of the impending Reichstag elections, the balloting yesterday in the Free State of Hamburg, where the Government bloc hitherto had had a small majority, is regarded as significant in some quarters.

Provisional figures in the Hamburg election indicate a Democratic loss two seats; Socialists rose 16; People's Party lost 8; Center Party unchanged; Nationalists gain 10; Communists gain 7, and the Hitler-enthusiast Party gains 4. The formation of a so-called middle bloc government with the inclusion of the Centerists and People's Party appear to be probable.

## LONDON RADIO FAN HEARD IN AUSTRALIA

By Cable from Monitor Bureau  
LONDON, Oct. 27.—Following last week's announcement of the successful two-way radio communication with New Zealand, with low power and short wave lengths, it is now reported that the same amateurs, E. Symonds and G. Goyder, maintained steady communication during the early morning throughout the week.

Mr. Symonds has also been heard by an amateur working in Sydney, Australia. A French amateur and another London man have also been heard in New Zealand. All these were using wave lengths of between 80 and 100 meters.

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## BRITISH FORCES TO HOLD CANAL

Egyptian Premier Fails to Obtain Withdrawal of British Troops

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Oct. 27.—The conversations between Zaghul Pasha and Ramsay MacDonald, which came to an untimely end at the two premiers' third meeting are understood to have broken down, not as had been expected, over the question of the Sudan, which was scarcely touched upon, but over the disposition of the British forces now in Egypt. Enthusiasts in the British Labor Party were quite prepared for the withdrawal of the whole of the present British garrison to the other side of the Suez Canal, and the party's advisory committee on international relations passed a resolution advocating that the defense of the canal zone should be arranged for in a treaty signed "on equal terms" between Great Britain and Egypt. It was implied, if not actually stated, that the proper sphere of action for the British forces was the east side of the canal, to prevent any raids by hostile Bedouins, leaving the west side to be looked after by Egyptian troops. Some members of the Labor Party even held the view that the British forces will be needed in the Sinai peninsula in this not distant future to defend the canal against the Turks.

Whether the Prime Minister now shares the views of the advisory committee of his party on this subject has not been disclosed, although he was understood to do so before he took office. When his conversations with Zaghul reached the point when he must make his attitude clear, Mr. MacDonald called in the imperial defense committee, supplemented by Lord Allenby. In face of their objections to any withdrawal of the British forces to the east side, the conversations between the two premiers came to an abrupt end and as the official communiqué described it, "owing to the inclement weather and in anticipation of the meeting of the Egyptian Parliament in November," Zaghul Pasha decided to return to Egypt. The remark about the weather had reference, of course, chiefly to political atmospheres, which were in a very disturbed condition at the time of the talks, and the mere fact that such a joke could be perpetrated in an agreed official communiqué is taken to mean that the sky is still unclouded as regards the personal relations between the two premiers, who to all intents and purposes can only carry on a conversation through an interpreter.

Position Unsatisfactory  
What the next move will be is still obscure. Zaghul Pasha has publicly stated that he and Mr. MacDonald had "cleared up all the misunderstandings at their second meeting," but that Mr. MacDonald had no time, in view of his serious difficulties nearer home, to engage in intricate negotiations. On the other hand, neither side has committed itself to the statement that such negotiations will be undertaken later on.

The present position, however, is regarded as so unsatisfactory that the people of both countries that an attempt to thrash the whole matter out afresh is expected to be made before many months have passed. Meanwhile, there is felt to be some significance in the fact that no sooner did Zaghul Pasha arrive in London than a prominent Egyptian anti-Zaghulist took his departure from London en route for Egypt. There are many in Egypt who oppose the idea of any negotiations with Great Britain while the latter maintains a garrison on Egyptian territory, and the first time Zaghul attempted to start such negotiations he was shot and wounded before he could leave Egypt.

Though practically the whole of the Egyptian Parliament is at the beck and call of Zaghul, careful observers here do not consider his position has been made any easier by his failure to obtain any concessions from Mr. MacDonald, and the reopening of the Egyptian Parliament is therefore awaited with unusual interest by students of Egyptian affairs in Great Britain.

## MINISTERIAL CRISIS LOOMS IN BELGIUM

BRUSSELS, Oct. 27.—A ministerial crisis is expected over the Government's demand for an increase of 100,000,000 francs in taxes to cover increases to civil servants' salaries. The new Roman Catholic Party openly refuses to vote for the new taxes. If this is not sustained, the Government will resign and appeal to the country.

Georges Theunis the Prime Minister, in a speech just made, declared that the budget of 1925 was balanced without counting the reparation payments and he considered his task finished, as Belgian finance and credit had been re-established.

## TANGIER STATUTE AGAIN POSTPONED

Important Steps, However, to Be Taken as to Details  
By Special Cable  
TANGIER, Morocco, Oct. 27.—Although the application of the new Tangier statute has again been postponed, some important steps may be taken on Nov. 1. The proposition is that the administrator and the two assistant administrators should commence their duties on that date, begin the organization of the department and select their subordinates for submission to the Legislative Assembly.

In the meantime the members of the latter will be nominated and meet on Dec. 1 to study their duties preparatory to the application of the statute on Jan. 1, when the legal codes which are complete, except for translation into Spanish and Arabic would be ready, and the new municipality be practically complete.

This proposal has already been agreed to by the two signatories to the statute, and it is expected, the third power agrees, the disappointment felt here at the renewed postponement would be greatly modified. Time would be given for the American and other undecided governments to study the replies to their inquiries and come in.

And finally the wild rumors that there is no serious intention of trying the statute would cease.

## Indefatigable Worker for Good of France

EDOUARD HERRIOT POPULAR  
IN INDUSTRIAL CITY OF LYONS

Mayor Since 1905, "Citoyen Herriot" Has Envious Record of Constructive Beneficent Activity

LYONS, Oct. 11 (Special Correspondence).—Even the most humble citizen of this busy, industrial city has a deep-rooted affection for its distinguished Mayor, Edouard Herriot, who now, besides being chief executive of Lyons, is president of the Council General of the Department of the Rhone and Prime Minister of France all in one.

The correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor, in conversation with M. Cerin, the Mayor's general secretary, at the City Hall, had the opportunity of learning a little of what the present Prime Minister has done, and is doing, for this community.

The greatest good M. Herriot has accomplished is probably in the domain of education. This is readily understood if one considers that he was originally a very able professor of rhetoric and a man of letters of no mean brilliance. Perhaps the terms "professor" and "man of letters" do not convey enough as he has twice been successfully filled the roles of writer, journalist, historian, lecturer and traveler. Like all men of his stamp, he is an indefatigable worker and possesses a fine library.

Literary tastes were so deeply ingrained in the young Herriot that it is related that when going for the day's maneuvers, during his period of military service he would carry Greek authors about in his cartridge box, while during his hours off duty he wrote the book, "Filion et le Juif," which later was crowned by the French Academy.

At Lyons he has been re-elected Mayor, regularly now, for nearly a quarter of a century. When the time came to send him back to the Chamber last May his majorities are said to have been enormous. Even the most doubtful districts were carried by large majorities, being proof of the people's deep appreciation of his seemingly unending efforts toward the betterment of civic administration.

Nineteen hundred and five was his first year as Mayor. No sooner was he in office than a comprehensive program was laid down, which today would have been entirely completed except for the war. This program, much of which has nevertheless been realized, comprised the construction of 18 schools or lycées, four new bridges across the Rhone, a new City Hall, a large hospital,

model stockyards, an athletic stadium, the perfecting of the water supply system and encouragement in the domains of the arts and sciences.

Social Labors Extensive  
On the social side his labors have been extensive. Immediately on the outbreak of the war he looked after the welfare of the families of the men mobilized. He established the "soupes populaires" and restaurants for mothers, provided shelters for homeless children, furnished home work for idle women and labor for the unemployed.

It was M. Herriot who so efficiently organized and insured the regular supply of flour, potatoes, coal, sugar, etc., for the city. A municipal clothing house was set up which provided soldiers at the front with comforts the quartermaster did not supply. Neither did he neglect the prisoners of war and the wounded. Packages were sent forward to Germany in a continuous stream through Switzerland for the former, while the latter saw schools established for them to begin what was termed their re-education. Lyons was the first to have these professional schools for the wounded.

The Lyons fair is of course due to the initiative of Premier Herriot. Each year sees it growing larger and this naturally has earned him the gratitude of business men.

It would seem that the whole lesson to be learned from all this is how great, worth-while and esteemed a man can make himself who plays the political game honestly and keeps himself above the intrigues of political wire pullers. Herriot's sincerity, his gentle and kindly manner toward all, especially children, is attested by everyone here. His benefactions to women and children are especially spoken of.

The "citoyen Herriot" has indeed made an enviable record for himself in Lyons, and seems to be carrying on as Premier in spite of the press campaigns of hatred, especially from the clerical organs, which are being directed against him, to try and block the progress of the man who has shown the most statesmanlike qualities in the highest office of the land since the days of "Petit Père Combes" or perhaps even "fighting" Gambetta.

HUDSON COACH REDUCED  
DETROIT, Oct. 27.—Hudson Motor Car Company announced a reduction of the Hudson coach from \$1500 to \$1395.

## EDOUARD HERRIOT POPULAR IN INDUSTRIAL CITY OF LYONS

Mayor Since 1905, "Citoyen Herriot" Has Envious Record of Constructive Beneficent Activity



"CITOYEN HERRIOT" AT HIS DESK  
Twenty Years Mayor of Lyons, He Holds Also, as Prime Minister, the Highest Post in the Gift of the Nation.

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300 PLIMPTON BUILDING, HARTFORD, CONN.

## ARRESTS EXCITE BENGAL PRESS

Bitterly Hostile to Government's Act. Terrorism Is to Be Smashed

By Special Cable  
CALCUTTA, Oct. 27.—Yesterday afternoon a meeting of protest was organized in Simla Park, Calcutta, against the arrests of various shades of Indian opinion. The Bengalee press is bitterly hostile, and even the Bengalee moderate journals consider the authorities have made a grave mistake. There does not seem to be the slightest likelihood of the Bengal Legislative Council passing a bill embodying the temporary provisions of the viceregal ordinance, in which case, presumably, the ordinance will become law under section 72 of the Government of India Act.

It is stated that C. R. Das is canceling all his visits and is returning immediately to Bengal from Simla, owing to the new political situation. The Christian Science Monitor representative is informed on high authority that his arrest is not yet likely, as so far, Das' direct connection with the Terrorists has not been traced. Das has been discreet and any communication with the revolutionaries has always been through third parties. The same authority says that it is a gross error to assume that the Government is anxious to strike the Swarajists. The Government is only determined to smash the terrorists, and if in following clues it finds some of the terrorists are also leading members of the Swaraj Party, the Government is not to blame.

CALCUTTA, Oct. 27.—The Zey of the Bengal Government yesterday gave his reason for requesting the Earl of Reading, Viceroy of India, to promulgate the new ordinance for the suppression of extremist demonstrations, which was followed Saturday by the arrest of a large number of persons. The Zey said the Government for some time had been in possession of reliable information regarding the activities of terrorist leaders, and it was convinced it would be dangerous to allow the movement to remain unchecked.

He added that it was known that the conspirators were in possession of a most dangerous type of bomb and that they had considerable quantities of arms and ammunition of foreign manufacture.

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## BANKERS ADVISE VISA ABOLITION

### Trade Board Favors Reciprocal Agreements to End Passport System

Special from Monitor Bureau.  
NEW YORK, Oct. 27.—That the United States Government enter into agreements with foreign governments to abolish passport and visa requirements is a recommendation made in a report of the Commerce and Finance Committee of the American Bankers Association made public here today.

The committee, of which Fred I. Kent is chairman, declares that "high fees for passports and visas are a burden upon international travel which is so necessary to foreign commerce, and the formalities incident to visas and to police control of passports, which were appropriate in time of war, are an interference with commerce."

The American Government, therefore, is urged by the committee to reduce its fees for passports and visas.

## Awards at the International Stamp Show in Christiania

Christiania.  
Special Correspondence.  
TWENTY-TWO gold medals have been awarded at the International Exhibition of Philately, which is at present being held in Christiania, the first international exhibition of this kind to be held in Norway. It also commemorates the fact that it is exactly 75 years since stamps were issued in this country.

When, in 1849, Norway entered the group of stamp issuing countries there were not many states that had followed the example given by England in 1840. Beside England only some small German states, Bavaria, Prussia, Belgium, Spain, Denmark, and Brazil had issued stamps, and philately was at that time totally unknown.

The exhibition, which was opened at the end of September by the Norwegian Minister of Commerce and a number of experts on philately from different countries, consisted of 128 different collections and 67 works on philately. The number of exhibitors is 125, 59 of whom being English, 49 Norwegian, and 15 Swedish. An impression of the value of the stamps on exhibition may be conveyed by the fact that they are insured for an amount of between 10,000,000 and 15,000,000 Norwegian kroner. One single collection, the American Lithographic collection of stamps from the Cape of Good Hope, which has been awarded the highest prize at the exhibition, is said to value \$40,000. Another collection of Mr. C. Bræck, a collector of Norwegian stamps, is valued at \$20,000.

**Gold Medal Collections.**  
The 22 gold medals as well as the numerous silver and bronze medals have been awarded by a jury consisting of a number of expert philatelists from different countries, among them J. Melville, England, the author of 70 books on philately. The following men from the Scandinavian countries were awarded gold medals: Abv. Oddfell of Bergen, Norway, has been awarded both a gold medal and a silver cup for the best Norwegian collection. Oddfell won a gold medal at the exhibition in London, 1923. Dr. Justus Andersen, Norway, has received the exhibition's gold medal for promotion of the study of the stamps of Norway. Dr. Andersen's name appears on the roll of distinguished Philatelists, which contains only 50 names. He is editor of the joint publication of the Associations of Philatelists in Denmark, Finland, Norway, and Sweden respectively, the Nordisk Filatelistisk Tidsskrift, which has entered on its thirty-first year of publication and is one of the oldest publications of its kind. Dr. Andersen's collection is a special collection of Norwegian stamps from 1846-48. F. A. Moen, Christiania, Norway, received a gold medal for his collection of all stamps issued in Norway, his collection being highly specialized. Rudolf Lange, Gothenburg, Sweden, has a collection of Scandinavian stamps, exclusive of Norway, in which are Sweden's first issue. This collection and a special study of Swedish stamps, 1855-1910, has won him the gold medal. Carl Kempe, Stockholm, Sweden, was awarded a gold medal for his collection of Finnish, Icelandic and Swedish stamps (1855-1919). Nils Westberg, Stockholm, Sweden, won a gold medal for a collection of Sweden's oldest issues. Alf G. Johnsen, Norway, received a gold medal for a collection of stamps from Gibraltar and Malta. Mr. Benjager for 50 rarities for collectors. His collection was awarded two gold medals at the Brussels exhibition last year. Mr. Lichtenstein, Sweden, also received a gold medal for a collection of 50 rarities for dealers. F. A. Risbo, London, got a gold medal for 700 samples from the Cape of Good Hope; Henry Harvey, London, for a complete collection in 14 volumes of Victorian stamps; Dr. C. Bræck, Christiania, New York, for a collection from Australia, Lombard and Venezia; Donald C. Gray, London, for a special collection of Dutch stamps, and Benjamin Goodfellow, England, for his New Zealand and recent issues. The rest are Olympic gods and other mythological persons. The collector has arranged these stamps geographically and written 650 biographies about them. It is interesting to note that Columbus exists on the stamps of fourteen countries. Queen Victoria figures on the stamps of Great Britain and 53 possessions, and King George on those from Great Britain and 15 possessions.

Another collection of educational value is that of G. P. L. James, London, which illustrates historic events with a view to showing what can be done in an educational direction with humble or restricted means. Another illustrates the development of shipping, every stamp having a ship on it.

Noble Burrows, Oxford, has a collection which is characterized as singular of its kind. It contains more than 1470 stamps on 400 envelopes or postcards from 323 different stamp issuing countries. All cards and letters have been addressed and sent to Mr. Burrows personally from the countries in question. The collection represents almost every country at present issuing stamps as well as several countries having discontinued their stamp issuing.

The exhibition is arranged by the Philatelist Club of Christiania, which dates from 1886 and has a membership of 900.

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"to a reasonable share for the service it performs," and to enter as promptly as possible into reciprocal agreements with foreign governments for the complete discontinuance of visa and passport requirements as conditions warrant.

The commission also recommends, in connection with its work of facilitating international trade relations, the reduction of hardships incident to the enforcement of customs regulations. It points out that "real promise of world-wide simplification of such regulations" was given by the international convention signed at Geneva in 1923, "to which the United States was not a party," and calls attention to plans of the International Chamber of Commerce to bring about the objects sought.

There also is embodied in the commission's report, a statement of its activities in behalf of The Hague Rules covering ocean bills of lading. Opposition of certain shippers to the development of the rules, it declares, has delayed getting them into final form in the United States, although satisfactory progress has been made in Great Britain where they have been passed the necessary regulations for carrying them into effect. A bill similar to the British measure, it is announced, will be brought before the United States Congress at the next session.

It is assumed that controlled burning either in the spring or fall, is an easy practice which can be carried out at slight expense, with negligible damage to the forest itself and with complete or nearly complete removal of the accumulated debris which inevitably forms in any growing forest. Practice and experience entirely disprove this theory.

There are, roughly, 15,000,000 acres of timber and brush lands in California. Experiments in light burning or controlled burning show that it costs 35 cents to 1 per acre each time the forest is burned. If all the forest and brush lands were burned over as is advocated, it would require an annual expenditure of \$9,000,000.

Experiments in light burning have been thoroughly tried out by the committee for organization in California, including lumbermen, railroad interests and private owners. After three years of field work they failed to find or devise a system, based upon this theory, that was either more practical or economical than the present method of clearing the land.

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## FOREST DEBRIS BURNING COSTLY

### California Forester Says Protective Plan Is Too Expensive in Practice

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 24. (Staff Correspondence).—"Light burning" of forest areas to protect them from devastating fires neither would prevent fires nor improve existing conditions, according to Paul G. Redington, district forester of the United States Forest Service, in an analysis of methods to preserve forests.

California has experienced a drought this summer and fire took a heavy toll of the virgin stands of timber. The fire protection policy of the forest service has been criticized, in a constructive way, by those who hold that the deliberate and repeated burning of forest lands offers the best method of protecting such lands.

In an interview for The Christian Science Monitor, Mr. Redington said: "In this column in which it is urged that 'light burning' of forest areas should be undertaken in order to protect them from devastating fires, I want to say that in my opinion such a policy would not prevent fires nor improve existing conditions."

He added: "It is assumed that controlled burning either in the spring or fall, is an easy practice which can be carried out at slight expense, with negligible damage to the forest itself and with complete or nearly complete removal of the accumulated debris which inevitably forms in any growing forest. Practice and experience entirely disprove this theory."

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**MEMNONITES 60TH ANNIVERSARY**  
WINNIPEG, Man., Oct. 4. (Special Correspondence).—The 60th anniversary of the arrival of the first group of Memnonites in Manitoba, held a celebration at the town of Giroux last week in commemoration of the arrival in Canada from Russia. Speeches were made by the leaders of the various colonies, praising the Canadian Government for the many privileges it had granted the Memnonites, chief among which was exemption from military service.

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## Backs Law Enforcement

### SHRINE COMIC OPERA TO DRAW THOUSANDS TO SAN FRANCISCO

SAN FRANCISCO, Calif., Oct. 24. (Staff Correspondence).—"The Shrine," comic opera by Gilbert and Sullivan, is to be given by Islam Temple, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, in the San Francisco Civic Auditorium Nov. 13 to 22. More than 30,000 persons from all parts of California are expected to attend.

No effort will be spared to surpass all previous theatrical successes of Islam Temple, according to William H. Worden, Potentate. "We know that this popular opera has been given hundreds of times and seen by millions," he said. "The novelty of our production will lie in its gorgeousness and fidelity to detail."

The cast is called "all-star," augmented by a chorus of more than 200. Rehearsals are now in progress under the direction of Fred Carlyle, Eugene Blanchard, James L. Stuart, Charles Holmquist, and William H. Moulthrop of Islam Temple.

**SUPPLIES SHIPPED NORTH**  
EDMONTON, Alta., Oct. 8. (Special Correspondence).—The last shipment of the season of supplies has left Edmonton, destined for the far north. These shipments were billed as far north as Fort Smith which is situated on the Slave River, over 600 miles north of Edmonton. When the freight arrives at Waterways it will be transferred to the gas boat and attendant scows and will be dispatched down stream by the Northern Trading Company. In this shipment are included fresh meat, eggs, and fresh fruit, for the freeze-up comes, very little goes down north except what can be carried by dog teams.

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## DRY LAW GAINS CITED BY JUDGE

### Brooklyn Federal Official Sees Public Opinion Back of Enforcement

Special from Monitor Bureau.  
NEW YORK, Oct. 27.—Convictions for violation of the Volstead Act have become and are becoming more frequent, according to Edwin L. Garvin, judge of the United States District Court, Brooklyn, who has earned for himself a reputation as a law enforcement magistrate. He has served as a federal judge ever since the Volstead Act was passed, and attributes the increasing number of convictions to a gradual change in public sentiment.

"At first, convictions under the law were few," said the judge to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. "After a time, sentiment appeared either to change or the jurors concluded that, even if they were out of sympathy with the law, it should be enforced. This resulted in more frequent convictions."

"This is particularly true where judges adopt an attitude of imposing fines for first offenses upon those who plead guilty and whose offense does not involve selling to minors, marketing poisonous liquor or maintaining objectionable resorts in connection with their business."

"The result has been that for some considerable time jurors have treated violations of the prohibition law much the same as any other charge, rendering verdicts of guilty where the evidence was such as to warrant them in so acquitting where evidence was lacking."

The law is only the will of the people, and it has "been shown that the Eighteenth Amendment is the will of the majority or it would not have been enacted," said Judge Garvin.

**Registered at The Christian Science Publishing House**  
Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at The Christian Science Publishing House Saturday were the following:  
C. F. Channon, Rock Island, Ill.  
Miss Sue Channon, Rock Island, Ill.  
Arthur H. Wilbur, Boston, Mass.  
G. Adolph Anderson, New York.  
Harold B. Alden, Power, N. Y.  
William A. Anderson, Minneapolis, Minn.  
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## EDUCATIONAL

## The Calculus—Number in Motion

Los Angeles, Calif.  
Special Correspondence  
N O DOUBT everyone who has ever seen or heard the term "calculus" would like to know something of what it means by the calculus. For even though little understood, technically, it is nevertheless quite generally recognized as occupying a distinctly high place in thought, standing in perhaps somewhat the same relation to the broad subject of mathematics that the music drama does to the broad subject of music or a collection of old masters to art. It unquestionably represents the highest that man has been able to attain in a given line of endeavor.

To many, however, the mere mention of the higher phases of mathematics, and for that matter the higher phases of thought generally, unfortunately, but for no good reason, has the peculiar tendency of bringing forth thoughts of decided apprehension as to even the remotest possibility of ever gaining an understanding of the intricate subject of mathematics and its applications. But such notions, be it quickly said, are always the inevitable products of distinctly warped views, for just as one can enjoy and appreciate good music without necessarily becoming an accomplished musician, or a fine painter without being versed in the technique of color and its application to canvas, so can one enjoy and appreciate the calculus without becoming a mathematician.

At the outset it may tend to clear the atmosphere somewhat to remark that the calculus is not so much a distinct branch of mathematics as it is an exceedingly refined instrument of investigation, a gathering together of all the fundamental mathematical ideas into one coherent and perfect whole, a summum genus, as it were, applicable to any conceivable problem. Its general motive, to adapt the term from music, around which the fundamental ideas may be said to be grouped, is the doctrine of continuity as applied to number, and its value as a method of attack in solving problems of practical import necessarily depends on the concomitant of this doctrine, namely, the element of continuity which characterizes all of the processes of nature.

Continuity on Every Hand  
As a logical procedure the nature processes may well be considered first, for thus the way is cleared for the recognition of the continuous nature of the doctrine, namely, the abstract domain of number. To those with eyes to see and with ears to hear, glimpses of the wondrous manifestations of continuity are to be had on every hand. In the measured movements of the heavenly bodies; and, broadly, in visible movements of all kinds. It is likewise to be recognized in music, in the spoken word, in all true law and progress, and will ultimately be seen as an essential quality of all true being, as basic is its nature.

When followed to its logical conclusion, it will be seen that matter in motion is an impossibility, that rest is as truly active as movement, and that fundamentally considered, there is no such thing as starting and stopping. In view of these facts, surely it cannot be reasonably maintained that the contemplation of continuity rarifies thought, for thereupon one is to a certain extent at least lifted out of the sordid and ponderous presence of matter into the realms of the consciously mental.

But, someone may say, how does all this apply to number? Mathematics, as I understand it, is essentially numerical and surely it cannot be denied that on first thought at least it certainly seems rather far-

fetched to predicate movement of number, for, as just pointed out, this is what a position of continuity practically amounts to. To be sure, such a view of number is a trifle transcendental, but a little thought will make it plain that as a logical proposition, how futile it would be to attempt to become intimately acquainted, mathematically or otherwise, with something in motion and at the same time absolutely refuse to move with it. This, however, is exactly what mathematics does not attempt to do. Rather does it believe in becoming a part, as it were, of that which is in motion and from that standpoint gaining an understanding of the secrets that may be contained therein. Indeed, this is, in substance, what we find Sir Isaac Newton doing in the early part of the eighteenth century, when he boarded the solar system, so to speak, and by means of the fundamentals of the calculus, brought to light the well-known "law of universal gravitation." At this point it is necessary to well, so far as he went, but now we find that the limits of gravitation assumed by him have been rung far out beyond the solar system, and we are now called upon to note the recent discoveries of Dr. Albert Einstein, who, in much the same way, boarded the sidereal universe and extracted therefrom what he styles the laws of relativity, which, as propounded by him, includes gravitation as a special case. Both of these celebrated investigators used the calculus as a means of attaching thought to what they respectively defined as the essential universe, with this marked difference, however, that the one greatly enlarges upon that of the other.

A New Trail  
These discoveries in the realm of celestial mechanics are admittedly profound and due credit should be given to the men who possessed the requisite moral courage, for such it surely takes, to push aside popular notions and limitations and blaze a new trail for the thought of the world to walk in. At the same time it should be clearly recognized that there is still much to be revealed about the universe in which we live, and this not primarily a matter of masses and motions, but of a calculus peculiarly applicable to the realm of number.

We are now in a position to meet what appreciate and therefore to intelligently inquire into that essential nature of number which makes possible its attachment to bodies in motion or to a set of ideas representing such motion. Number as ordinarily conceived and used is a per saltus construction, that is, it proceeds by leaps as it were. It lacks continuity, or as Newton would have expressed it, it does not flow. What is meant by this can perhaps be illustrated by considering the parallel which exists between numbers and the tones of music. The natural or whole numbers, together with the common fractions, may be likened to the keys on the piano, which, while making possible an almost infinite variety of tone combinations, does not allow of the fine gradations of individual tone possible with a stringed instrument such as the violin. As a matter of fact the violin can be made to execute an infinitely fine gradation of tone value, that is, it theoretically has an infinite number of tones within certain limits which might be termed a continuous domain of tone. So it is with number when conceived in its entirety—it flows or proceeds, not by leaps, but smoothly and uniformly—and so instead of having an incomplete and discontinuous system made up of the ordinary numbers, whole and fractional, we have a complete and continuous domain made up of the positive, negative, rational, and irrational numbers, without beginning and without ending, internally or externally.

At first this new view of number may tend to lead one to surmise that numbers blend with each other, thereby causing them to lose their individualities, but this is in no sense

true. Rather does it stress the very intimate relationship existing between all numbers, a relationship which was unknown before the calculus transcended the finite methods of calculation and demanded a new mode of number, a brotherhood, so to speak, to replace the many classifications formerly recognized and deemed necessary.

To Sir Isaac Newton must be given the credit for discovering the principles of the calculus. The technical treatment of the subject is first found in his "Methodus Fluxionum et Serierum Infinitarum" which was ready for the press about 1672 but not actually published until 1736. The applications of the method, as contained in the same author's famous treatise, the "Principia," also printed in Latin and brought out in

## The Motivation of Spelling

This article on spelling, which is reprinted from the Educational Page of Oct. 29, 1923, was followed by more letters from readers than any other article in the Monitor for a number of years. Its author has worked out what seems to be an unusually interesting and distinctly practical series of spelling lessons. Beginning Nov. 3, one of these lessons will be printed in a box on this page every Monday. Comments from readers using these lessons will be appreciated by the editor of the Educational Page.

Kansas City, Mo.  
Special Correspondence  
S PELLING habits, it is quite generally agreed, are formed unconsciously, and we spell from habit rather than through out ability to apply hair-splitting rules that we have learned.

Traditionally, we have taken our quota of words, all arranged in alphabetical order, and spelled them. More recently, we have spelled and defined words that relate to specific lines of business, only to misspell the same words when we meet them again.

Spelling of itself is usually dull; it does not capture the interest nor arouse enthusiasm. Possibly this is because dissociated words are stored away in the mind's gallery with no harmony of thought to bind them together, or to bring them forth at will. It is readily conceded that the educational matter, and surely this includes spelling, must be made interesting in order to be effective. Does it not seem plausible then, that we take important and troublesome words, and arrange them in a correlation of spelling, sentence building and vocabulary helps, making one motivate the other?

Words Misspelled  
The writer has taken 4000 to 5000 words that are frequently misspelled, words that are confused as to spelling and meaning, as well as words that are mispronounced, and systematically arranged them into short, thought-grasping sentences. They are not technical words, but words that are used in everyday life. These sentences open a vast storehouse of knowledge without making great demands upon the student's time.

While the primary objective of these sentences is to create a spelling consciousness, the course must not be followed for its spelling value alone. Every sentence has something aside from spelling to make it worth while; it may be just a comma or a dash, or it may be a word of information that the student should add to his store of knowledge; it may be an inspirational message, which, if remembered, may help at some turning point in life.

Here comes concrete memory training, for the thoughts are condensed, sequenced and correlated, and can be easily turned over in the student's

## Rural Education—Story of Country Boy

London, Eng.  
Special Correspondence  
S ECONDARY education has, of course, made rapid strides in the country since the passing of the Act of 1902. Schools are being founded every year and the numbers of scholars continue rapidly to increase. But we have no reason to congratulate ourselves overmuch. I don't think it is the proportion of scholars who receive this higher learning is as great, compared with the total population, as it was in Tudor days. I am not sure that with all our boasted facilities the poor of the country are not still in a position to be regarded as the children of the well-to-do.

Anyhow the boy caught at the idea, and I started him on Greek. I was underfitted at the time and was teaching nearly every period myself. I arranged to take him half an hour after ordinary school hours every day. The regulation was, of course, ignored.

Now it was obvious that in the country time we had to make do. I could not stay longer, especially in the dark evenings—I could not possibly teach him Greek in the orthodox manner. So we made no bones about the grammar. I don't think he ever definitely learned a page of grammar in his life. We plunged boldly into the thick of things. I encouraged him to use translations and got him always to read the Greek aloud. It is not necessary to dwell on the method. Suffice it to say that he learned the language with amazing rapidity, and at the end of two years he used to read an ordinary Greek author almost as well as I was translating. We simply discussed the difficult passages together. In this way we read the whole of Thucydides and Sophocles, and many speeches of Demosthenes and of the other tragedians. Particularly one beautiful summer term we read the whole of the "Republic" in my garden. When he was just 18 he went in for an open classical scholarship at a leading Cambridge college. He won a university scholarship and was on the straight road to a high first class in the Classical Tripos and a fellowship with the war in his pocket. You know the rest. His great ambition was to work in the British school at Athens and no one could have been more suitable for the task. In the vacations he used to teach in an elementary school, and was, I know, a first-rate teacher, sympathetic and inspiring with the young children.

The Book of Choice  
When he went out to the front I asked him what book he would like to take with him. He asked for a pocket Thucydides, not a Plato as I had hoped and expected. "No," said he, "Plato is for the philosopher's garden. Thucydides has such a

Doubtful, but—  
I am thinking particularly of a country boy who came to my school a good many years ago. He had gained a small scholarship but had not done particularly well, and I remember being a little doubtful whether the reward was just justified. This it must be remembered was before the days of "free places." His father was a stage or two above the great heavy boots he wore. Well, he passed through the early stages of the school with a certain amount of credit, doing nothing out of the way but gaining a reputation of being a solid hard-working boy. He must have been hard-working for I learnt afterwards that he always milked the cows before he started on his walk of four miles to the school.

One day after three years something in a paper that was brought under my notice struck me as showing more promise than I usually found in his like. I had not taught him myself, but it made me look into his work and examine it and him more closely. He had evidently got

## Directed Reading for Alumnæ

Northampton, Mass.  
Special Correspondence  
W HETHER or not students of a college actually keep in touch with the intellectual life of the body of graduates, a similar inquiry sent to the 5000 Alumnæ of Smith College feels, as a whole, that while it is impossible for the individual to keep the necessary contact with the educational progress of the institution, it is quite possible that this can be done by concerted effort. With this in mind, a plan for directed reading and home study has been formulated that will probably go into effect this winter, modeled somewhat on that in successful operation at Amherst.

The plan is a flexible one, the idea being not to improve the minds of unwilling alumnæ, but merely to discover in what way they would like to continue intellectual contact with the college, and then, with the co-operation of the faculty, to help them do it. Short carefully selected reading lists will be prepared and sent to those alumnæ who ask for them, and questions which may be raised by the reading will be answered by members of the faculty and the departments concerned. These lists and outlines will be drawn up by members of the different departments of the college, and every effort will be made to give all possible assistance and encouragement to those alumnæ who wish in this way to carry on their college education into their life outside of college.

Tentative questionnaires were sent to the more than 5000 members of the Alumnæ Association, and over 1300 replies have already been received. This shows an unusual interest in the scheme among the body of graduates. A similar inquiry sent to the 5000 Alumnæ of Amherst several years ago brought only 200 replies and 75 specific requests for the reading lists. While this may be taken to indicate that women have more spare time than men, it may, on the other hand, show that they are quicker to take advantage of opportunity. At least the figures invite comparison.

The original questionnaires offered reading lists on any of 13 topics, taken from the department of economics and sociology, English, government and history. The recipients were asked to choose from this list or to suggest other subjects; the original list will be expanded in accordance with these suggestions to include subjects from most of the other departments in college. The most popular subjects were industrial relations, the study of biography, "Historical and Local English Novels," "Political Parties and Current Politics," and "The Ideas of Galworthy, Chesterton, Shaw and Wells." There were requests for many other topics ranging all the way from psychology to interior decorating, landscape gardening, and travel.

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# STEEL TRADE - ENCOUNTERING SMALL ORDERS

## Quiet Week in Industry Due to Imminence of Election - Lead and Copper Up

NEW YORK, Oct. 27 (Special).—A moderate degree of optimism prevailed at the semiannual meeting of the American Iron and Steel Institute in New York Friday. This is the great gathering place of the leaders of the industry where opinions are exchanged and common problems discussed.

The abandonment of the Pittsburgh plant system of selling was the foremost topic. Judge E. H. Gary of the United States Steel Corporation urged all makers to give the new system a thorough trial before appealing to the Federal Trade Commission or the courts for permission to return to the old system of selling.

In fact this was the first open hint that makers have given thought to making such an appeal. It having been generally taken for granted that the abandonment of the system was final and that the makers would have to shift for themselves as best as possible without attempting means of redress or moderation.

"Pittsburgh Plan" Question

Representatives of the various companies reported operations as ranging from 50 to 70 per cent of capacity. Many stressed the importance of the outcome of the coming election on the immediate prosperity, most favoring the Government as it is now being run—at least that was the statement of the majority of the speakers.

Some said that steel contracts often had clauses allowing for cancellation of steel in the event that the "right man" was not elected. However, it was pointed out that such a stipulation is mostly for political effect or propaganda, as most contracts for steel at best are merely options which can be easily canceled.

There was some complaint about the low price of steel, it being claimed that some times were selling below cost of manufacture. That prices are too low is borne out by recent financial reports for third quarter of some of the independent makers, earnings having fallen off.

Individual Orders Small

The smallness of individual orders for steel is the reason for the quiet week in the industry. Consumers who ordinarily buy 1000 or more at a time are content with 100 or 200 tons.

A typical example was the recent purchase of 1000 tons of bars, plates, and shapes by the Navy Central Ordnance Department. This was only one-quarter or one-fifth the normal tonnage taken. That order was so divided that several advances obtained only 100 tons each. One maker reported that his share was so small and disappointing that he declined to reduce the business altogether.

The nearer to election, the more quiet appears steel. The volume of general sale, however, the volume of orders equals that of September.

Smaller orders have been the latest tendency to yield to the downward tendency of prices. Billets are uniformly down 50c a ton. Re-rolling billets, now sell at \$35.50 a ton; forged billets at \$40.50.

Wire rods are off \$1 a ton to \$45. Skelp is down a ton to \$30.50 a pound. Pittsburgh. A few grades of scrap are off 50c.

Lead Buoyant, Copper Firm

Prices have been advancing in industry all the way from the start. Lead has been very active. Consumers have stayed the market and when they saw the first evidence of advance they jumped into the market simultaneously, thus adding fuel to the flames.

The American Smelting and Refining Company marked up prices \$2.50 in two stages to \$4.00 a pound. New York, but other makers have asked and sometimes obtained as high as \$3.50 a pound. St. Louis prices are \$3.50 to \$4.00 a pound.

Thus prices have advanced about 15% per cent in a week. The British market has been rising rapidly as well. There will be no famine in the metal but supplies are rather tight.

# BOSTON STOCKS

Closing Prices (Quotations to 1:45 p. m.)

Stock	High	Low	Last	Change
Am. Air Corp.	114	113	113	1/2
Am. Can.	114	113	113	1/2
Am. Gas	114	113	113	1/2
Am. Ice	114	113	113	1/2
Am. Oil	114	113	113	1/2
Am. Paper	114	113	113	1/2
Am. Tea	114	113	113	1/2
Am. Tobacco	114	113	113	1/2
Am. Water	114	113	113	1/2
Am. Wool	114	113	113	1/2
Am. Zinc	114	113	113	1/2
Am. Copper	114	113	113	1/2
Am. Lead	114	113	113	1/2
Am. Tin	114	113	113	1/2
Am. Silver	114	113	113	1/2
Am. Gold	114	113	113	1/2
Am. Platinum	114	113	113	1/2
Am. Palladium	114	113	113	1/2
Am. Iridium	114	113	113	1/2
Am. Rhodium	114	113	113	1/2
Am. Osmium	114	113	113	1/2
Am. Selenium	114	113	113	1/2
Am. Tellurium	114	113	113	1/2
Am. Vanadium	114	113	113	1/2
Am. Niobium	114	113	113	1/2
Am. Tantalum	114	113	113	1/2
Am. Zirconium	114	113	113	1/2
Am. Hafnium	114	113	113	1/2
Am. Rhenium	114	113	113	1/2
Am. Manganese	114	113	113	1/2
Am. Chromium	114	113	113	1/2
Am. Cobalt	114	113	113	1/2
Am. Nickel	114	113	113	1/2
Am. Cadmium	114	113	113	1/2
Am. Mercury	114	113	113	1/2
Am. Bismuth	114	113	113	1/2
Am. Antimony	114	113	113	1/2
Am. Arsenic	114	113	113	1/2
Am. Selenium	114	113	113	1/2
Am. Tellurium	114	113	113	1/2
Am. Vanadium	114	113	113	1/2
Am. Niobium	114	113	113	1/2
Am. Tantalum	114	113	113	1/2
Am. Zirconium	114	113	113	1/2
Am. Hafnium	114	113	113	1/2
Am. Rhenium	114	113	113	1/2
Am. Manganese	114	113	113	1/2
Am. Chromium	114	113	113	1/2
Am. Cobalt	114	113	113	1/2
Am. Nickel	114	113	113	1/2
Am. Cadmium	114	113	113	1/2
Am. Mercury	114	113	113	1/2
Am. Bismuth	114	113	113	1/2
Am. Antimony	114	113	113	1/2
Am. Arsenic	114	113	113	1/2

# NEW YORK CURB FLUCTUATIONS

For week ended October 25, 1924

Stock	High	Low	Last	Change
Am. Air Corp.	114	113	113	1/2
Am. Can.	114	113	113	1/2
Am. Gas	114	113	113	1/2
Am. Ice	114	113	113	1/2
Am. Oil	114	113	113	1/2
Am. Paper	114	113	113	1/2
Am. Tea	114	113	113	1/2
Am. Tobacco	114	113	113	1/2
Am. Water	114	113	113	1/2
Am. Wool	114	113	113	1/2
Am. Zinc	114	113	113	1/2
Am. Copper	114	113	113	1/2
Am. Lead	114	113	113	1/2
Am. Tin	114	113	113	1/2
Am. Silver	114	113	113	1/2
Am. Gold	114	113	113	1/2
Am. Platinum	114	113	113	1/2
Am. Palladium	114	113	113	1/2
Am. Iridium	114	113	113	1/2
Am. Rhodium	114	113	113	1/2
Am. Osmium	114	113	113	1/2
Am. Selenium	114	113	113	1/2
Am. Tellurium	114	113	113	1/2
Am. Vanadium	114	113	113	1/2
Am. Niobium	114	113	113	1/2
Am. Tantalum	114	113	113	1/2
Am. Zirconium	114	113	113	1/2
Am. Hafnium	114	113	113	1/2
Am. Rhenium	114	113	113	1/2
Am. Manganese	114	113	113	1/2
Am. Chromium	114	113	113	1/2
Am. Cobalt	114	113	113	1/2
Am. Nickel	114	113	113	1/2
Am. Cadmium	114	113	113	1/2
Am. Mercury	114	113	113	1/2
Am. Bismuth	114	113	113	1/2
Am. Antimony	114	113	113	1/2
Am. Arsenic	114	113	113	1/2

# STOCK MARKET PRICE RANGE OF LEADING CITIES

For week ended October 25, 1924

CHICAGO					STOCKS					STOCKS					STOCKS				
Sales	High	Low	Last	Net	Sales	High	Low	Last	Net	Sales	High	Low	Last	Net	Sales	High	Low	Last	Net
380 Am P. R. St. 114	113	113	113	1/2	150 Alameda Sug. 114	113	113	113	1/2	685 Am. Tel. & Tel. 114	113	113	113	1/2	1800 Illinois Fuel 114	113	113	113	1/2
100 Am. Ship. 114	113	113	113	1/2	150 Am. Bank 114	113	113	113	1/2	1800 First Nat. Bk. 114	113	113	113	1/2	1800 L. A. Gas 114	113	113	113	1/2
100 Am. Oil 114	113	113	113	1/2	150 Am. C. & N. 114	113	113	113	1/2	1800 L. A. Gas 114	113	113	113	1/2	1800 L. A. Gas 114	113	113	113	1/2
100 Am. P. R. St. 114	113	113	113	1/2	150 Am. C. & N. 114	113	113	113	1/2	1800 L. A. Gas 114	113	113	113	1/2	1800 L. A. Gas 114	113	113	113	1/2
100 Am. Ship. 114	113	113	113	1/2	150 Am. C. & N. 114	113	113	113	1/2	1800 L. A. Gas 114	113	113	113	1/2	1800 L. A. Gas 114	113	113	113	1/2
100 Am. Oil 114	113	113	113	1/2	150 Am. C. & N. 114	113	113	113	1/2	1800 L. A. Gas 114	113	113	113	1/2	1800 L. A. Gas 114	113	113	113	1/2
100 Am. P. R. St. 114	113	113	113	1/2	150 Am. C. & N. 114	113	113	113	1/2	1800 L. A. Gas 114	113	113	113	1/2	1800 L. A. Gas 114	113	113	113	1/2
100 Am. Ship. 114	113	113	113	1/2	150 Am. C. & N. 114	113	113	113	1/2	1800 L. A. Gas 114	113	113	113	1/2	1800 L. A. Gas 114	113	113	113	1/2
100 Am. Oil 114	113	113	113	1/2	150 Am. C. & N. 114	113	113	113	1/2	1800 L. A. Gas 114	113	113	113	1/2	1800 L. A. Gas 114	113	113	113	1/2
100 Am. P. R. St. 114	113	113	113	1/2	150 Am. C. & N. 114	113	113	113	1/2	1800 L. A. Gas 114	113	113	113	1/2	1800 L. A. Gas 114	113	113	113	1/2
100 Am. Ship. 114	113	113	113	1/2	150 Am. C. & N. 114	113	113	113	1/2	1800 L. A. Gas 114	113	113	113	1/2	1800 L. A. Gas 114	113	113	113	1/2
100 Am. Oil 114	113	113	113	1/2	150 Am. C. & N. 114	113	113	113	1/2	1800 L. A. Gas 114	113	113	113	1/2	1800 L. A. Gas 114	113	113	113	1/2
100 Am. P. R. St. 114	113	113	113	1/2	150 Am. C. & N. 114	113	113	113	1/2	1800 L. A. Gas 114	113	113	113	1/2	1800 L. A. Gas 114	113	113	113	1/2
100 Am. Ship. 114	113	113	113	1/2	150 Am. C. & N. 114	113	113	113	1/2	1800 L. A. Gas 114	113	113	113	1/2	1800 L. A. Gas 114	113	113	113	1/2
100 Am. Oil 114	113	113	113	1/2	150 Am. C. & N. 114	113	113	113	1/2	1800 L. A. Gas 114	113	113	113	1/2	1800 L. A. Gas 114	113	113	113	1/2
100 Am. P. R. St. 114	113	113	113	1/2	150 Am. C. & N. 114	113	113	113	1/2	1800 L. A. Gas 114	113	113	113	1/2	1800 L. A. Gas 114	113	113	113	1/2
100 Am. Ship. 114	113	113	113	1/2	150 Am. C. & N. 114	113	113	113	1/2	1800 L. A. Gas 114	113	113	113	1/2	1800 L. A. Gas 114	113	113	113	1/2
100 Am. Oil 114	113	113	113	1/2	150 Am. C. & N. 114	113	113	113	1/2	1800 L. A. Gas 114	113	113	113	1/2	1800 L. A. Gas 114	113	113	113	1/2
100 Am. P. R. St. 114	113	113	113	1/2	150 Am. C. & N. 114	113	113	113	1/2	1800 L. A. Gas 114	113	113	113	1/2	1800 L. A. Gas 114	113	113	113	1/2
100 Am. Ship. 114	113	113	113	1/2	150 Am. C. & N. 114	113	113	113	1/2	1800 L. A. Gas 114	113	113	113	1/2	1800 L. A. Gas 114	113	113	113	1/2
100 Am. Oil 114	113	113	113	1/2	150 Am. C. & N. 114	113	113	113	1/2	1800 L. A. Gas 114	113	113	113	1/2	1800 L. A. Gas 114	113	113	113	1/2
100 Am. P. R. St. 114	113	113	113	1/2	150 Am. C. & N. 114	113	113	113	1/2	1800 L. A. Gas 114	113	113	113	1/2	1800 L. A. Gas 114	113	113	113	1/2
100 Am. Ship. 114	113	113	113	1/2	150 Am. C. & N. 114	113	113	113	1/2	1800 L. A. Gas 114	113	113	113	1/2	1800 L. A. Gas 114	113	113	113	1/2
100 Am. Oil 114	113	113	113	1/2	150 Am. C. & N. 114	113	113	113	1/2	1800 L. A. Gas 114	113	113	113	1/2	1800 L. A. Gas 114	113	113	113	1/2
100 Am. P. R. St. 114	113	113	113	1/2	150 Am. C. & N. 114	113	113	113	1/2	1800 L. A. Gas 114	113	113	113	1/2	1800 L. A. Gas 114	113	113	113	1/2
100 Am. Ship. 114	113	113	113	1/2	150 Am. C. & N. 114	113	113	113	1/2	1800 L. A. Gas 114	113	113	113	1/2	1800 L. A. Gas 114	113	113	113	1/2
100 Am. Oil 114	113	113	113	1/2	150 Am. C. & N. 114	113	113	113	1/2	1800 L. A. Gas 114	113	113	113	1/2	1800 L. A. Gas 114	113	113	113	1/2
100 Am. P. R. St. 114	113	113	113	1/2	150 Am. C. & N. 114	113	113	113	1/2	1800 L. A. Gas 114	113	113	113	1/2	1800 L. A. Gas 114	113	113	113	1/2
100 Am. Ship. 114	113	113	113	1/2	150 Am. C. & N. 114	113	113	113	1/2	1800 L. A. Gas 114	113	113	113	1/2	1800 L. A. Gas 114	113	113	113	1/2
100 Am. Oil 114	113	113	113	1/2	150 Am. C. & N. 114	113	113	113	1/2	1800 L. A. Gas 114	113	113	113	1/2	1800 L. A. Gas 114	113	113	113	1/2
100 Am. P. R. St. 114	113	113	113	1/2	150 Am. C. & N. 114	113	113	113	1/2	1800 L. A. Gas 114	113	113	113	1/2	1800 L. A. Gas 114	113	113	113	1/2
100 Am. Ship. 114	113	113	113	1/2	150 Am. C. & N. 114	113	113	113	1/2	1800 L. A. Gas 114	113	113	113	1/2	1800 L. A. Gas 114	113	113	113	1/2
100 Am. Oil 114	113	113	113	1/2	150 Am. C. & N. 114	113	113	113	1/2	1800 L. A. Gas 114	113	113	113	1/2	1800 L. A. Gas 114	113	113	113	1/2
100 Am. P. R. St. 114	113	113	113	1/2	150 Am. C. & N. 114	113	113	113	1/2	1800 L. A. Gas 114	113	113	113	1/2	1800 L. A. Gas 114	113	113	113	1/2
100 Am. Ship. 114	113	113	113	1/2	150 Am. C. & N. 114	113	113	113	1/2	1800 L. A. Gas 114	113	113	113	1/2	1800 L. A. Gas 114	113	113	113	1/2
100 Am. Oil 114	113	113	113	1/2	150 Am. C. & N. 114	113	113	113	1/2	1800 L. A. Gas 114	113	113	113	1/2	1800 L. A. Gas 114	113	113	113	1/2
100 Am. P. R. St. 114	113	113	113	1/2	150 Am. C. & N. 114	113	113	113	1/2	1800 L. A. Gas 114	113	113	113	1/2	1800 L. A. Gas 114	113	113	113	1/2
100 Am. Ship. 114	113	113	113	1/2	150 Am. C. & N. 114	113	113	113	1/2	1800 L. A. Gas 114	113	113	113	1/2	1800 L. A. Gas 114	113	113	113	1/2
100 Am. Oil 114	113	113	113	1/2	150 Am. C. & N. 114	113	113	113	1/2	1800 L. A. Gas 114	113	113	113	1/2	1800 L. A. Gas 114	113	113	113	1/2
100 Am. P. R. St. 114	113	113	113	1/2	150 Am. C. & N. 114	113	113	113	1/2	1800 L. A. Gas 114	113	113	113	1/2	1800 L. A. Gas 114	113	113	113	1/2
100 Am. Ship. 114	113	113	113	1/2	150 Am. C. & N. 114	113	113	113	1/2	1800 L. A. Gas 114	113	113	113	1/2	1800 L. A. Gas 114	113	113	113	1/2
100 Am. Oil 114	113	113	113	1/2	150 Am. C. & N. 114	113	113	113	1/2	1800 L. A. Gas 114	113	113	113	1/2	1800 L. A. Gas 114	113	113	113	1/2
100 Am. P. R. St. 114	113	113	113	1/2	150 Am. C. & N. 114	113	113	113	1/2	1800 L. A. Gas 114	113	113	113	1/2	1800 L. A. Gas 114	113	113	113	1/2
100 Am. Ship. 114	113	113	113	1/2	150 Am. C. & N. 114	113	113	113	1/2	1800 L. A. Gas 114	113	113	113	1/2	1800 L. A. Gas 114	113	113	113	1/2
100 Am. Oil 114	113	113	113	1/2	150 Am. C. & N. 114	113	113	113	1/2	1800 L. A. Gas 114	113	113	113	1/2	1800 L. A. Gas 114	113	113	113	1/2
100 Am. P. R. St. 114	113	113	113	1/2	150 Am. C. & N. 114	113	113	113	1/2	1800 L. A. Gas 114	113	113	113	1/2	1800 L. A. Gas 114	113	113	113	1/2
100 Am. Ship. 114	113	113	113	1/2	150 Am. C. & N. 114	113	113	113	1/2	1800 L. A. Gas 114	113	113	113	1/2	1800 L. A. Gas 114	113	113	113	1/2
100 Am. Oil 114	113	113	113	1/2	150 Am. C. & N. 114	113	113	113	1/2	1800 L. A. Gas 114	113	113	113	1/2	1800 L. A. Gas 114	113	113	113	1/2
100 Am. P. R. St. 114	113	113	113	1/2	150 Am. C. & N. 114	113	113	113	1/2	1800 L. A. Gas 114	113	113	113	1/2	1800 L. A. Gas 114	113	113	113	1/2
100 Am. Ship. 114	113	113	113	1/2	150 Am. C. & N. 114	113	113	113	1/2	1800 L. A. Gas 114	113	113	113	1/2	1800 L. A. Gas 114	113	113	113	1/2
100 Am. Oil 114	113	113	113	1/2	150 Am. C. & N. 114	113	113	113	1/2	1800 L. A. Gas 114	113	113	113	1/2	1800 L. A. Gas 114	113	113	113	1/2
100 Am. P. R. St. 114	113	113	113	1/2	150 Am. C. & N. 114	113	113	113	1/2	1800 L. A. Gas 114	113	113	113	1/2	1800 L. A. Gas 114	113	113	113	1/2
100 Am. Ship. 114	113	113	113	1/2	150 Am. C. & N. 114	113	113	113	1/2	1800 L. A. Gas 114	113	113	113	1/2	1800 L. A. Gas 114	113	113	113	1/2
100 Am. Oil 114	113	113	113	1/2	150 Am. C. & N. 114	113	113	113	1/2	1800 L. A. Gas 114	113	113	113	1/2	1800 L. A. Gas 114	113	113	113	1/2
100 Am. P. R. St. 114	113	113	113	1/2	150 Am. C. & N. 114	113	113	113	1/2	1800 L. A. Gas 114	113	113	113	1/2	1800 L. A. Gas 114	113	113	113	1/2
100 Am. Ship. 114	113	113	113	1/2	150 Am. C. & N. 114	113	113	113	1/2	1800 L. A. Gas 114	113	113	113	1/2	1800 L. A. Gas 114	113	113	113	1/2
100 Am. Oil 114	113	113	113	1/2	150 Am. C. & N. 114	113	113	113	1/2	1800 L. A. Gas 114	113	113	113	1/2	1800 L. A. Gas 114	113	113	113	1/2
100 Am. P. R. St. 114	113	113	113	1/2	150 Am. C. & N. 114	113	113	113	1/2	1800 L. A. Gas 114	113	113	113	1/2	1800 L. A. Gas 114	113	113	113	1/2
100 Am. Ship. 114	113	113	113	1/2	150 Am. C. & N. 114	113	113	113	1/2	1800 L. A. Gas 114	113	113	113	1/2	1800 L. A. Gas 114	113	113	113	1/2
100 Am. Oil 114	113	113	113	1/2	150 Am. C. & N. 114														







## PORTLAND CLIMBS TO WORLD LEADERSHIP IN LUMBER BUSINESS

Timber Cut in Oregon Now Runs Close to Four Billion Feet a Year, With Increase of Output to Seven Billion Feet Envisaged

PORTLAND, Ore., Oct. 21 (Special Correspondence).—Portland is the largest lumber manufacturing city in the world, as well as the leading lumber exporting port. The cut last year for Portland mills amounted to 3,200,000,000 feet. Greater progress will come with the future, for Oregon has one-fifth of all the commercial standing timber in the United States, and to this section are moving large timber interests from the south.

In Oregon, Washington and California is one-half of the commercial standing timber of the United States, and of this Oregon has about 400,000,000,000 feet. In the northwestern corner of Oregon, with Portland in the center, is a block of approximately 340,000,000,000 feet of the timber. It lies between the summit of the Cascade and the Pacific Ocean. It is not more than 120 miles wide and approximately 200 miles in length. This is the most virgin part of the great Pacific northwest forest, which is probably the densest and most productive forest area occupied of any forest ever discovered.

The present timber cut in Oregon is running 3,500,000,000 to 4,000,000,000 feet a year, and plans for increased output estimate 4,000,000,000 feet within the next few years.

Three large mills have been erected near Portland within the last year, and additional units will be constructed as time passes. The Long Bell Lumber Company plant, which was officially opened July 31, is the largest lumber manufacturing concern in the Nation. It covers 1737 acres of ground, with 125 acres additional in ponds. There are 25 buildings in the plant, covering 34 acres under roof. A city has been built to accommodate the mill, and is known as Longview. It is not a city of shacks. Little more than a year ago the site of the town was a valley of farms; today it has a population of 9000. It has 700 homes, two apartment houses, two hotels and 33 miles of graded streets.

Although Longview is across the Columbia River in Washington, it is considered a part of the Portland plant, and uses the Columbia River for transportation of its produce. The mill has an output of 500,000 feet per the first unit on an eight-hour shift.

Large Lumber Output. At Vancouver, Ore., the Charles S. Mendenhall Company, of Kansas City, opened a mill July 11, which produces 400,000 feet of lumber on an eight-hour shift. The mill is constructed on a solid concrete foundation and is built with strong steel framework. Its equipment is ultra-modern. The Garibaldi mill is in Tillamook, and was completed late last year.

A group of four Great Lakes capitalists comprise the Pacific Spruce Corporation of Toledo, Ore., which took over the Government mill, employed during the war to get out the spruce for airplane stock. The mill has been refitted and made into a permanent structure.

Oregon has two climatic conditions, the dividing line being the crest of the Cascade Mountains, a range extending about 7000 feet from the coast to the interior. East of the Cascades are

(Continued on Page 12, Column 7)

## NEW LINE TAPS RICH TERRITORY

Direct Road From Klamath Falls Brings Grain Crop Nearer to Portland

PORTLAND, Ore., Oct. 20 (Special Correspondence).—The new Eugene-Klamath Falls rail line of the Southern Pacific Company, a project Oregon has waited years to see completed, will bring Klamath Falls, 120 miles nearer to Portland by railroad and will give a new and improved line for the transportation of grain from Portland to California.

After crossing the summit of the Cascade range, the line descends through a picturesque and heavily wooded mountain region. Extensive timbering interests and livestock and agricultural possibilities of the Klamath basin offer heavy traffic to the new road. That it will be of great advantage to Portland is apparent.

Klamath Falls is already the second heaviest shipping point in the State, but because of shorter distance and preferential rates in effect to Sacramento and San Francisco Bay cities as against Portland, the bulk of this business has gone southward. New distance by rail will be: Portland to Klamath Falls, 352 miles; San Francisco to Klamath Falls, 405 miles.

New population undoubtedly will be attracted to the region which will be thrown open to the world by the new line. Much of the country is now dormant without the vigorous movement of transportation lines, and it is of such recreational character that when it is made accessible it is expected to attract and support many settlers.

A second piece of railroad construction in Oregon has just been completed. It is an extension of the Union Pacific to Burns, Ore. The new branch is 26.17 miles in length and extends from Burns to Burns.

## WATER POWER RICHES AWAIT DEVELOPMENT

Northwest Has One-Third of Nation's Potential Electrical Energy

PORTLAND, Ore., Oct. 20 (Special Correspondence).—Within the Pacific northwest states, which Portland serves as a trade center, 34 per cent of the entire available water power of the United States is to be found. This is due to the facts that the descent from the Continental Divide to the Pacific is much more abrupt than is the descent to the Atlantic, and that the average rainfall is greater for the Pacific slope than for the region lying to the east.

The average rate of descent to the Pacific is four times as great as the average descent to the Gulf. The range of the Cascades, which extends entirely across the states of Washington and Oregon, except where broken by the Columbia River gorge, reaches at its summit an elevation nearly equaling that of the Rockies, and there are many excellent water power sites on both the eastern and western slopes.

Much Power Undeveloped. The greater part of the water power of the northwest is as yet undeveloped. Competent authorities have estimated that the Columbia and its tributaries would produce 12,000,000 horsepower on a continuous basis without reservoirs and that with a reasonable amount of reservoiring of flood waters, the power development could be placed at 22,000,000 horsepower.

The water powers of the northwest are unlike those to be found at Niagara, where nature has provided not only a great waterfall but also the most wonderful system of storage reservoirs to be found anywhere. The potential water power of the northwest is in the smaller units and, in general, in order to equalize the flow between summer and winter, it is necessary to construct storage reservoirs.

However, the northwest power has one advantage over that of Niagara in that the sources of most of its streams are within the confines of the National Forest, where timber cutting will be permitted only under very strict supervision and where reforestation will be promoted.

Plants Being Erected. Since the passage of the Federal Water Power Act, numerous hydroelectric developments have been made in the northwest in the National Forests. The Portland Electric Power Company has just completed the first 35,000 horsepower unit of a 105,000 horsepower development on the Oak Grove branch of the Clackamas River.

The Stone & Webster interests are building a project of 50,000 horsepower on the Baker River in the State of Washington. The municipal plant of the city of Seattle has just put into operation two 25,000 horsepower units on the Skagit River.

Other projects have been announced, the most recent one being that of the Northwestern Electric Company of Portland which, according to reports, will develop 40,000 horsepower on the North Fork of the Lewis River in the State of Washington.

## INCREASED SALARIES ASKED FOR SCHOOLS IN BUDGET FOR 1925

PORTLAND, Ore., Oct. 21 (Special Correspondence).—Expenditures of the Portland school district next year will exceed this year's total by more than \$400,000, if the budget just prepared by the school board and turned over to the Multnomah County tax supervising and conservation commission is approved. Expenses for 1925 have been estimated at \$4,238,274, as compared with \$3,838,274 for 1924.

The tax levy will show a 38 per cent increase, according to the new figures, as a total of \$3,238,274 is expected to be raised as compared with \$2,338,274 for 1924.

An increase in teachers' salaries is planned if the budget passes as presented. The 1925 will average six per cent, if raised generally.



A STREET SCENE IN PORTLAND'S RETAIL DISTRICT

Courtesy The Oregonian

## AIM OF BUSINESS IS TO AID AGRICULTURE BY BETTER MARKETS

Co-operation With This View Grows Out of Desire to Develop Wealth of Farm Area

PORTLAND, Ore., Oct. 20 (Special Correspondence).—Business men of Portland are engaged in a program to further the permanent agricultural development of Oregon through the agency of the marketing department of the city Chamber of Commerce, in co-operation with the state Chamber of Commerce. This important activity has been made possible through the raising of a special fund, known as the Oregon state-wide development fund.

Portland has a population of 300,000, which represents more than one-third of the population of the entire State, no other city having more than 20,000 persons. More than one-half the bank resources of the State and more than half its manufacturing enterprises are concentrated in Portland.

The basic reason for Portland's rise to the twenty-second city of the Nation in population and to its place, among the first five in water-borne commerce has to do with the soil—the development of Oregon's agricultural resources. The output of soil resources of a great Commonwealth have been marketed through Portland and the development of both State and city have proceeded hand in hand.

In recognition of the fact, leaders in commerce and industry in city and State are years ago joined forces for the further development of resources in which both have a vital interest. The state Chamber of Commerce was the outgrowth of the movement. This organization maintains headquarters in Portland.

As an additional work of the Portland Chamber of Commerce, Portland business men last year raised by popular subscription a fund of \$200,000 for a two-year program of state development to be administered through the Oregon development board. Whenever possible, existing machinery of the state chamber is utilized in administering the fund.

Through the development program, contact is maintained with home-

(Continued on Page 14, Column 1)

## Pioneers' Vision Is Proved in Modern City of Portland

Visitor Finds Inspiration as He Views Modern Metropolis and White Hooded Sentinel

PORTLAND, Ore., Oct. 21 (Special Correspondence).—As early as 80 years ago, pioneers foresaw that a great wealthy, commercial city would be certain to grow up at the confluence of the Willamette

and Columbia rivers, for here was the dual advantage of the only large fresh water port on the Pacific and the key position to two great fertile river basins, one of them the second largest in the United States.

Early on, all rivals for here was the dual advantage of the only large fresh water port on the Pacific and the key position to two great fertile river basins, one of them the second largest in the United States.

Back of this, but forming a part of the whole, although seemingly cut off from it, is the beautiful homes amid green trees and sweet flowers. Stretching away in the distance the peaceful valleys, wherein cattle graze and the soil yields up its increase.

And, lowering over all the snow-capped sentinel which has watched the phenomenal development of the region since the days of the fur-traders, with their covered wagons, outfitting, trading.

East of the river, which is spanned by five great bridges, the business section, crowded, and then gives way to the residence portion, which spreads like a fan, north, east and southeast across the dotted plateau and ridges. It is the annual rose festival, rather than this distinctive panorama, by which the city is most widely known. Nature each year crowns Portland with ever-growing roses, just as Portland's crown is the Rose Queen with a jeweled diadem.

Here are located the International Rose Test Gardens of the American Rose Society, where new varieties of roses are brought from all parts of the world to give them the opportunity to attain their highest perfection under conditions of soil and climate.

Standing on these heights, facing east, one sees the big stores and office buildings directly below, gleaming in varying shades of white and light gray in contrast to the dark green of the many fir groves which dapple the surrounding hills and residence quarters and extend on the east and north to the distant purple skyline of the Cascades.

(Continued on Page 15, Column 1)

## IT'S THIS SUNSHINE THAT DEFTLY PAINTS THE ROSES' PETALS

So Balmly Are the Days the Mercury Just Can't Stay Long Below Freezing

PORTLAND, Ore., Oct. 20 (Special Correspondence).—Portland weather is varied sufficiently to encourage work and progress. The city is in the latitude of southern France and northern Italy. Because of its nearness to the ocean and the protection given by the surrounding hills and mountains, the climate is equable, being relatively free from high winds, destructive storms and extremes of temperature.

The normal annual temperature is 53.1 degrees, which is about the same as that at Kansas City, Mo., or in the Shenandoah Valley in Virginia. The normal temperature for the winter months is 40.3 degrees, which compares closely with that at Fort Smith, Ark., or Roswell, N. M.

In a normal year there are 31 days on which the temperature is below freezing, but on only four of these days does it remain below freezing during the entire day. In winter the average range between the warmest and the coldest hours of the day is 11 degrees. Only once since official record has been kept in 1917, has the temperature fallen below zero.

The normal temperature for the summer months in Portland is 65.3 degrees, which is about the same as that at Winnipeg. In a normal year there are five days with temperature of 90 degrees or higher, and at long intervals the temperature reaches 100 degrees. The highest on record is 104 degrees. On most warm days the heat is confined to a few hours in the afternoon, and early evening, and hot periods usually do not last more than three days.

The average range between the warmest and coldest hours of the day is 21 degrees, with its even temperature, has an irresistible appeal, which is enhanced by the multitude of flowers in Portland and the lushness of the fruit grown in this vicinity.

The average precipitation in Portland is 43.37, which is about the same as New York City, and is just sufficient to keep vegetation at its best. Blue sky and radiant, sunshiny days prevail.

March to Be Oregon Month. PORTLAND, Ore., Oct. 21 (Special Correspondence).—March will be Oregon month in the national advertising of the Great Northern, Northern Pacific and Burlington Railroad lines, according to arrangements worked out by the northern lines. A month of intensive boosting for the states making up this section is part of the program.

## SHIPPING JOINS WITH RAIL LINES FOR NEW GATEWAY TO EMPIRE

Vessels of Principal Maritime Nations Carry Enormous Tonnage Between America and Four Corners of the Globe

Port Facilities Rapidly Augmented to Expedite Handling of Cargoes

Ocean-Going and River Traffic Last Year Reached Total of 7,413,000 Tons—Lumber, Grain and Fruits Lead in Volume of Shipments

PORTLAND, Ore., Oct. 21 (Special Correspondence).—Portland is the gateway of an empire. It is served by 10 railroad lines, including five which are transcontinental. Ships of the principal maritime nations of the world, including the largest freight vessels afloat, are navigating the channel from Portland to the sea and carrying to the markets of the world the products of the northwest country.

The growth in shipping has been remarkable during the last four years. In 1920 there were only six lines giving regular service from Portland—four to California and two with an intermittent service to the Orient.

Today there are 54 lines giving regular service from Portland to all the principal ports of the world. A total of 4,000,000 tons of cargo was handled in and out of Portland in 1923 in ocean-going vessels. Including that handled by the river steamers Portland's total shipping business for that year amounted to 7,413,000 tons.

Four Municipal Terminals. Portland is well supplied with terminals to handle the growing shipping business. It has four municipal terminals, having five quays docks and five piers. In these docks there are more than 1,000,000 square feet of covered sheds, thus allowing ample room for the storage of commodities, such as grain, flour and other items which must be kept under cover. There is a million-bushel grain elevator which has a loading capacity of 30,000 bushels an hour through 13 delivery spouts, four of which can be in operation at one time. All of the docks and piers owned by the city are equipped with modern facilities for the expeditious handling of the many varieties of freight.

For the fiscal year ending July 1, 1924, Portland was the leading port in the United States in the export of American grain. Much of this grain was shipped from the 10 private grain and flour docks operating in connection with the flour mills and over the docks controlled by the grain firms located in this city.

World's Largest Lumber Port. Portland is the leading lumber exporting port in the world, as well as the largest lumber manufacturing city. The cut last year of Portland mills amounted to 3,200,000,000 feet. One mill cut 132,000,000 feet, which is the record for a single mill. The bulk of lumber exported from Portland is handled from the private docks of 11 mills.

In flour manufacturing and as an export port Portland holds first rank on the Pacific coast. During the year ending July 1, 1924, shipments of flour from the Columbia River both foreign and domestic, amounted to 3,673,832 barrels. The four northwest states of Washington, Montana, Idaho, and Oregon, are large producers of several varieties of grain, which permit the millers to supply grades of flour for all countries, the bulk, however, being delivered in China.

The distinction of being the leading apple export port on the Pacific coast and the second in the United States, goes to Portland. It is the center of the prune producing belt and large quantities of dried prunes are exported each year to foreign countries and are shipped by water to other American ports. The fame of Oregon prunes is growing every year in the foreign markets and exports are becoming heavier.

NORTHWEST BUILDING GAINS LEAD NATION. PORTLAND, Ore., Sept. 15 (Special Correspondence).—With building permits reaching well over \$3,000,000, Portland again took third place among the cities of the Pacific coast for volume of building construction during August. Los Angeles continued to lead with San Francisco second. Oakland, Calif., reported but about \$100,000 less than Portland. Seattle was fifth.

Portland also ranked seventeenth for construction in a list of 25 leading construction cities of the United States. New York was first with a building volume for August of \$44,425,648; Philadelphia was second with \$23,947,300 and Chicago third with \$21,944,550.

"Official building reports for August from 320 cities and towns of the country disclosed a decided tendency upward in the construction industry throughout the country," according to a building report issued by S. W. Straus & Co. "The most substantial gains occurred in the Pacific northwest. In Oregon five cities show a 30 per cent advance over July, 29 per cent over last August and 90 per cent over August, 1923. In Washington nine cities reported a 31 per cent gain over July, 58 per cent over last August and 26 per cent over August of the year before."

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# Oregon's Timber Resources Make Portland Chief Lumber Market of World

## Portland Adults Studying at College Evening Classes

Members of University of Oregon Faculty Travel 128 Miles Weekly to Aid in Instruction

PORTLAND, Ore., Oct. 21 (Special Correspondence).—Sixteen hundred adult residents of Portland, busy daylong with their tasks of bread-winning and home-making, pursue studies of college grade in the evening classes of the Portland center of the University of Oregon. The campus of the university is at Eugene, 128 miles from Portland, but 19 members of the regular campus faculty travel weekly to Portland and join with 45 members of the extension faculty in offering the 130 courses of study in this "people's university."

Among the many extension teaching centers of the United States, the Portland center is distinctive in that all of its classes are definitely of college grade, and that all of them command credit, graduate or undergraduate, on exactly the same basis as the classes on the campus itself. Offerings this fall include chemistry, English literature, French, German, Greek, Italian, Latin, Spanish, history, geology, mathematics, philosophy, political science, public speaking, sociology, architecture, crafts, design, sculpture, life drawing, accounting, advertising, business law, foreign trade, banking, credits, economics, education, journalism, anatomy, biology and music.

**Professional Men Attend**  
Although the courses are guarded carefully as to their academic adequacy, many of them are adapted to the special needs of certain groups. Two hundred and fifty members of the American Institute of Banking pursue a regular course of study in professional work in the center, their educational committee co-operating with the directors of the center in the arrangement and supervision of the work. Forty men and women who have had success in the writing and marketing of fiction attend a class in advanced fiction writing taught by a professor who has also "arrived" through the same of fiction product to high grade fiction magazines. Sixty

persons are developing their skill in trade journalism in a class in feature writing. Correspondents of suburban papers and contributors of "club notes" are represented largely among the 50 students of newswriting. Teachers of music, of physical education, and of art fulfill certain state and city requirements by taking courses provided. Portland is soon to install the "platoon" system of school administration. Classes already have been instituted to prepare teachers and principals for the change. The advertising courses are arranged in co-operation with the local advertising club. Other courses are planned to serve the needs of social workers and social work organizations.

**High Standard Maintained**  
In spite of what appears to be the miscellaneous character of preparation and motivation of the students in these courses, the quantity and quality of work done are held at least at the level of the campus standard, say those in charge. Indeed, they assert, it is not unusual for classes to do much more and much better work than is done for the same number of credit hours by the younger, full time college students. "Twice as much work, plus 25 per cent, as my campus students do for the same credit," is the verdict of a professor of journalism concerning a class in newswriting. "At least twice as much assigned reading done," reports a professor of history.

The outstanding achievement in the center thus far is recorded for the members of a class in Hebrew, meeting once a week, who, although earning only three term credits, actually learned during that time to read Old Testament Hebrew with considerable fluency. The members of this class reported an average of eight hours per week per student spent in the preparation of their lessons.

## PIONEERS' VISION IS PROVED IN MODERN CITY OF PORTLAND

(Continued from Page 11)

climate which cannot be surpassed for rose culture anywhere. For a few days in June each year, the city's residents become subjects of "Rosearia" and the whole city with gardens, abodes and houses adorned with red, white, yellow and pink blossoms, is a veritable "Empire of Roses."

The city's uncrowded space permits nearly everyone to have his own garden and all contribute the flowers which turn the metropolis into a huge flower garden. Each resident may also have a part in carrying out the slogan "For You a Rose in Portland-Grow" by contributing the buds and new grown roses which are presented to every visitor.

The opening morning of a typical festival creeps in over the guardian peaks of the Cascades. Thousands of visitors pour into the city by train, steamship line and auto. Many of these thousands come to attend national conventions and participate in the city's week of festivity. During the week all these are honored guests. Roses, ferns, great varieties of flowers, hunting and banners deck streets and buildings. Bands play and fireworks are on holiday.

At high noon Queen Rosearia arrives above the city in an airplane and strewn roses upon her huge crowds of "subjects." Signals, cheers and music hail her as she alights and liveried escort attends her to her throne in a beautiful natural setting in one of the city's pretty parks. Attended by a half dozen princesses and with all the regal ceremony of a monarchical court, she is crowned Queen of Roses.

As the crown is placed upon her head, 300 carrier pigeons are released from the throne and circle away to carry news of the crowning perhaps hundreds of miles over mountains, forests, lakes and streams to all important points of the Northwest. Simultaneously 1500 colored balloons shoot high into the air, announcing to all the city that the coronation has been performed. Thus is ushered in the city's famous holiday of recreation, with its rose show, grand floral and fraternal parades and a program of athletic events on land and water.

During the festival, the new roses at the International Rose Test Gardens are judged and a gold medal is awarded the producer of the year's most perfect rose. Distinguished visitors are made knights of the Rose Queen's court and it becomes the responsibility of each to take the custody and care of one of the new roses from the garden.

In honor of the visiting conventions, a great fraternal parade is held. Business and industries of the city are represented in the long procession of flower-embowered floats in the floral parade and as a rare, additional treat, thousands of school girls

parade as rosebuds, pansies and other dainty blossoms of the temperate zone, all of which grow well in Portland.

Whether in or out of Rose Festival time, it can be said that "East Meets West" at Portland. Cowboys in sombreros, chaps and bandanas from the plains of eastern Oregon, Indians in full regalia from the reservations and Orientals in their native costumes, all greet the eyes of the easterner.

Exploration and inspection of the city is an equally interesting revelation. Peculiarly western is the finest and largest collection of Indian relics in the world which are displayed at the Oregon Historical Museum. The forestry building, built for the Lewis and Clarke Exposition is the wonder of those who have never seen the primeval woods. Rules or formalities do not restrict free use

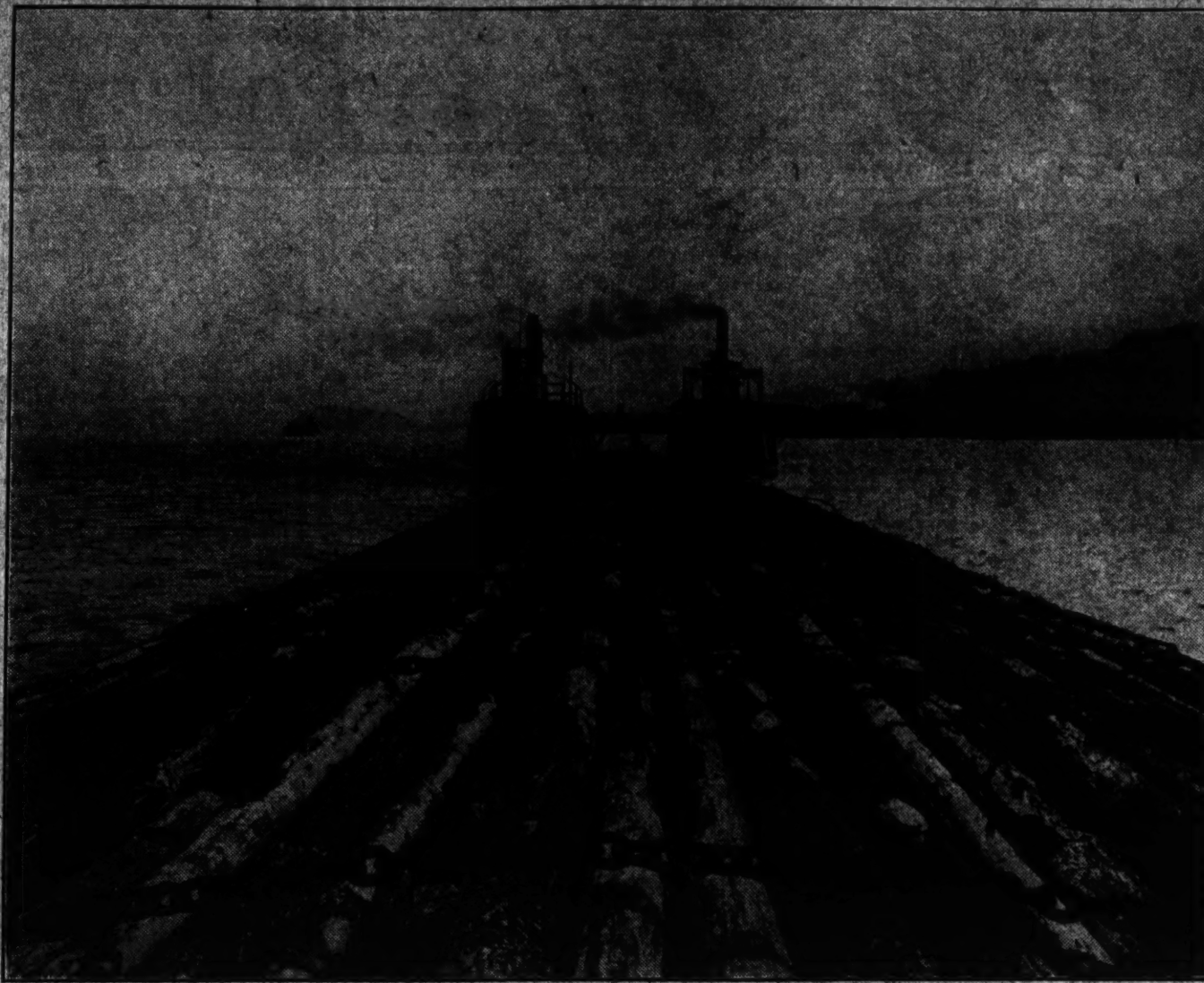
of the public library and it is the joy and real home of every visiting book-lover. Among other outstanding places are the Oriental district and the municipal farmers' market where even a late September day sees 75 different articles of Oregon produce for sale.

Absence of congested living is most marked and is one of the characteristics commented upon by visitors. There is no tenement or slum district and but few, scattered apartment houses. Ninety-eight per cent of the residents live in separate dwellings, most of them unpretentious but each attractive and cozy with its own lawn and garden. Portland is a city of back yards.

Singularly characteristic is the woodpile at nearly every house, for wood is the chief fuel. Coal strikes, shortages or shutdowns hold no terrors and the famous old American institution, the woodshed, is fairly common.

Children are conspicuous in the city's life and each community has its park and well-equipped playground where laughing childhood spends its vacations in radiant sunshine under tall firs that impart their aroma to every breeze.

Portland's founders visualized a rich commercial center. Their dream has been more than realized for it is also a city of contented living. Some remember Portland because the "vegetables are so nice there." The connoisseur of sea foods marvels at its fresh, red Columbia River salmon. Again it is its "strawberries in October" or the lusciousness and hugeness of its cherries which wins enthusiastic praise.



This Picture Shows 6,000,000 Feet of Logs Being Towed to the Mouth of the Columbia River.

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## PICTURESQUENESS THAT GOES WITH LOGGING IS FOUND IN GREAT FIR AND SPRUCE WOODS

(Continued from Page 11)

the great pine forests. West of the mountains are Douglas fir, spruce, hemlock and cedar.

Two mills which are located at Bend, Ore., are the Shevlin-Hicks Company and the Brooks-Scahill Company. The latter company enlarged its plant last year and now has one of the most complete plants in the country, although it does not hold a record for size.

**Influence of Early Settlers**  
All the picturesqueness that goes with the sturdy logger who cuts the tree in the forest, loads it onto a heavy rail or a tidewater stream, and all the rugged characteristics found in the lumbermen who manufacture the great trees into the finished product, are found in the population of the territory around Portland. The earliest arrivals for such work were from Scandinavia and they still predominate. Here is found the stalwart, fair and high-minded type that came from the extreme northern part of Europe. The influence of the Nordic, Celtic and Anglo-Saxon is seen in the general stock is found in agriculture, as well as in the forest and mill.

Oregon has 45,000 men working in her forests and lumber mills. She has approximately 50,000 farmers on her soil. The influence of the forest worker upon the general industrial and social condition is apparent from these figures.

The United States Forestry Service recently furnished figures to the effect that Oregon and Washington could produce 1,500,000 tons of pulp paper a year on a perpetual basis, restocking the raw material as rapidly as it was cut. Of this total, the percentage that could be produced in Oregon and that part of Washington tributary to Portland is very large, it is thought. This will add another forest product industry to the lumber operations and furniture manufacture pay roll, which is rapidly expanding.

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ON THE COLUMBIA RIVER, HIGHWAY near PORTLAND, ORE.



A TYPICAL PORTLAND HOME.



MT. HOOD, near PORTLAND, ORE.

## Come to Oregon

You will no doubt visit the Pacific Coast next summer either as a delegate to one of the conventions or because of the special reduced excursion rates. Oregon is the central state of the Pacific Coast and the hub of summer tourist travel.

We want you to spend most of your time in OREGON and note the "joy of living" experienced by those who live either in our cities or in the country. Are you getting the most out of life? The Oregon climate is adaptable to people from every state in the Union. It has a wonderful climate.

### Portland's Retail Stores

Portland's wholesalers, jobbers and retailers carry stocks unsurpassed in volume and variety on the Pacific Coast. The retail stores not only have large and exquisite displays of domestic products of the farm and factory, but also of Europe and the Orient, specially imported through its many steamship lines, at the lowest possible cost. Eastern visitors enjoy shopping in Portland's interesting stores.

## PORTLAND

### The Metropolis of Oregon in the Pacific Northwest

PORTLAND, THE CITY OF ROSES, is one of the most charming and picturesque residential cities in America. Its population has grown steadily, consistently and healthily at the rate of nearly one hundred thousand for each five years during the past two decades.

PORTLAND IS AN INDUSTRIAL CITY without a predominance of smokestacks, for hydro-electric power is used extensively in her industries, as well as gas, which is obtained at a very low cost. There are over 860 industrial plants in Portland, of almost every variety. Portland offers excellent industrial sites and advantages for new industries. Sites may be leased without an expenditure of capital, close to rail and water transportation. Labor is plentiful and of the highest efficiency.

### Portland the Lumber Capital of the World

PORTLAND not only leads in the amount of lumber manufactured in and around the city, but also in the amount of lumber shipped to all the markets of the world. There are 16 sawmills within the city limits producing nearly one billion feet of manufactured lumber per year.

### Portland Is the Leading Export Port in the Pacific Northwest

Portland is the leading wheat shipping port in the United States for American wheat; it is the leading flour exporting port on the Pacific Coast; it is the leading apple shipping exporting port on the Pacific Coast; it is the center of the finest system of paved highways in America. Portland has 54 steamship lines giving regular service to the principal ports of the world and is the "Gateway of an Empire" containing 264,000 square miles with ten railway lines, including five transcontinental lines.

PORTLAND appeals to those who are contemplating the establishment of a new or a branch factory, or any kind of importing or exporting business, and offers excellent inducements for capital in every direction. Portland's banks and financial houses have a liberal policy toward new industries and rank among the highest financial institutions on the Pacific Coast.

## Come to Oregon

Know something of the fertility of the soil, the delights of its temperate and equable climate and the stability of its manufacturing enterprises.

When you buy at home for your household or for yourself, look for "Oregon products." Oregon cherries, Oregon apples, Oregon prunes, Oregon peaches, Oregon berries, Oregon potatoes, Oregon cheese, Oregon butter and Oregon eggs, are the finest that can be bought in any market.

Oregon garments, suits, overcoats, blankets, and bathing suits are made from the virgin wool from the sheep of the Oregon plains. Oregon timber, shingles, furniture, canned goods, shoes, camping outfits and camp furniture, all have the excellence of this same high quality.

Ask for Oregon products, for "Oregon" means quality, and quality means economy, as well as durability and satisfaction.

Wholesalers, jobbers and retailers who wish to know more about these products can do so through the Portland Chamber of Commerce.

PORTLAND CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

NORTONIA HOTEL, 11th and Stark, off Washington

RALPH A. BLANCHARD CO., commercial paper and bonds, Porter Building

PORTLAND ELECTRIC POWER CO.

WILLIAM FREDERIC STILZ, Insurance Specialist, Northwestern Bank Building

EDWARD HOLMAN &amp; SON, Inc., 828 Hawthorne Ave.

UNITED STATES NATIONAL BANK

FIRST NATIONAL BANK

NORTHWESTERN NATIONAL BANK

MEIER &amp; FRANK CO., Fifth, Sixth, Morrison, Alder Sts.

F. E. TAYLOR CO., business property specialists, Yeon Building

LADD &amp; TILTON BANK

SECTION OF MUNICIPAL DOCKS - PORTLAND, OREGON.



Write for information of any description to the

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLICITY

Portland Chamber of Commerce, Portland, Oregon

SHEEP ON THE  
PLAINS OF  
OREGONTHOROUGHbred  
DAIRY COWS IN  
OREGON

SECTION OF PORTLAND, ORE., BUSINESS DISTRICT from COURT HOUSE





# Maine and Massachusetts Give of Their Best to Development of "City of Roses"

## "City of Homes and Roses" Is Portland's Distinction

Mayor Baker Classes It as Third City in Importance on the Pacific Coast

By GEORGE L. BAKER,  
Mayor of Portland, Ore.

PORTLAND, Ore., Oct. 25.—The foundation upon which Portland is built is home ownership. This, together with practically ideal climatic conditions and unlimited industrial advantages and opportunities, has carried Portland up the ladder to a point where in practically all lines of endeavor it is the third city in importance on the Pacific coast.

A substantial citizenship, plus natural advantages has kept Portland on a constant upward grade through even the times of depression elsewhere, with the result that what a few years ago was a small city is now a thriving, industrial city contending for first place in population and commercial records on the Pacific coast. And there is every prospect that this growth will continue until a wide-awake, energetic population achieves its ambition.

Portland is widely known as "The City of Roses." This speaks our climate. To provide the beautiful of roses in great abundance everywhere in the city and surrounding territory, the climate must be mild in both summer and winter. Snow is unusual and extreme heat is unknown.

Acts as Clearing House

Portland is widely known as "The City of Home-Owners." A very large percentage of the homes in the city are owned by their occupants, which means a permanent, substantial, law-abiding citizenship. This in turn means a substantial city and one equipped to weather storms of depression. Our beautiful new homes are rising at the rate of about 3000 a year—3070 in 1923, to be exact. Portland is situated on the beautiful Willamette and Columbia rivers, with a deep channel to the sea and with a harbor capable of accommodating the largest of ocean-going vessels. Draining directly into the terminable and marshy areas and wharves of Portland are the products from the vast inland empire comprising Oregon, southwestern and southern Washington and back into the interior of Idaho, Montana and Wyoming. The products of these fertile districts and a water-level railroad to Portland.

An idea of the development of our port may be had from the annual dock commission report showing an increase of 69 per cent in foreign imports in 1923 over 1922 and an increase of 52 per cent in domestic exports. A total of 1234 ocean-going vessels entered the port during 1923 and 1922 cleared.

From South America, Mexico, Japan, China, and other ports of the Orient, and from European ports Portland receives the raw products for use in fabrication of manufactured goods. Thousands of tons of these materials are used in manufacturing here, while the remainder goes to eastern points for manufacture, this being the transfer point between the sea and the railroads. Ships bringing this cargo return laden with raw materials and manufactured products.

Position Secure

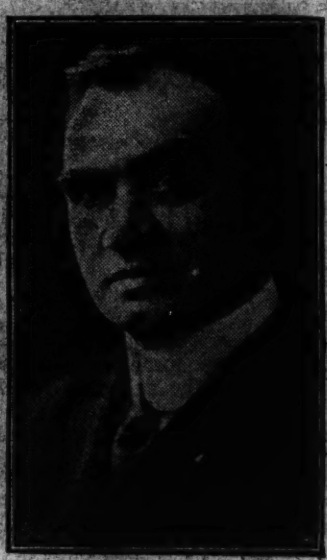
To the fact that Portland has these natural advantages, we owe a great deal of our substantial prosperity. And as long as the world requires the products of this territory we shall continue to prosper, because physical advantages make it impossible for any other port to wrest this position from Portland.

An idea of the development may be had from the figures on building permits, which during 1923 aggregated \$24,603,000. There were 14,225 building permits issued, or an average of about 50 per day. Portland was the twenty-second city in the United States in volume of building, although far from that position in point of population. On the Pacific

coast it was exceeded only by San Francisco and Los Angeles, both of which are much larger cities than Portland.

From a climatic standpoint, Portland claims superiority over the world. The city is located in the heart of a vast timber area containing a large part of the world's present available supply of lumber. These forests, with neighboring mountains provide scenic grandeur which has been taken advantage of by the city and the state and the Federal Government, with beautiful paved highways, with picturesque parks and camps, and picnic grounds everywhere. The construction of highways has been one of our greatest endeavors and has made Portland and vicinity the playground of the northwest. Because of our remarkable climate and our scenic attractions, the greater part of our time is passed in outdoor activities in the woods and mountains and at the sea beach. These activities are not confined to the summer months, but last the year round.

Portland is a genuine western city, hospitable, and with a laudable ambition to progress and prosper. We know our attractions and our opportunities and we are trying to tell them to the world. Our ambitions in this line are bearing fruit year by year, as may be seen from the fact that during the coming year we will entertain 25 conventions, a large part of which are national gatherings, which will bring thousands of people here. We are catering to conventions because we believe that if people from less attractive places visit our city and live for a short time as we live all the time we have won them and they will soon be part of our home-owning population. It is upon getting people to visit Portland that we are basing our hopes of passing all sister cities of the Pacific coast in population.



Ames Studio  
GEORGE L. BAKER  
Mayor of Portland, Ore.

**CITY'S 12 GOLF COURSES**

PORTLAND, Ore., Oct. 20. (Special Correspondence)—Portland is declared the equal of any city in golf facilities by J. C. Brenner, vice-president of the Golfers' Magazine, published in Chicago. "Portland with its 12 courses in operation next year will be as well fitted as any city I have visited to take care of the demand for golfing facilities," he said, on a recent visit to this city.

**IDA MAY COOK**  
Teacher of Piano,  
Concert Accompanist  
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**Systematic Savings**  
7% and Safety  
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Representing  
Union Savings & Loan  
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113 STATE STREET  
PORTLAND, ORE.



Hedge of Madame Caroline Testout Rose. This Variety is the Official Rose of Portland, Ore.

## AIM OF BUSINESS IS TO AID AGRICULTURE BY BETTER MARKETS

(Continued from Page 11)

seekers from the moment they make inquiry concerning Oregon until they are established on the soil. Marketing experts, soil experts, representatives of the Oregon Agricultural College, stationed in each agricultural district of the State, watch the settler's progress and aid him wherever possible.

The State of Oregon is perhaps 10 per cent developed agriculturally, yet that 10 per cent has made some astonishing records. Willamette Valley produces 45 per cent of the world's supply of loganberries and the State as a whole produces 23 per cent of the Nation's yield of prunes. Oregon celery has taken first prize two years in succession at the national celery show, this year capturing first, second and third place.

Activity on the part of the Oregon

**5 1/2%**  
Money to loan on real estate, apartments, flats and business properties.  
Also monthly installment loans at 4 per cent.

**BRICE MORTGAGE COMPANY**  
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In the Pacific Northwest  
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We Invite You to  
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Next Summer  
Elks, Grand Lodge, July 12-18; Odd Fellows, Grand Lodge, September; Young Peoples' Society, Christian Endeavor, July 4-10; Plumbers' National Association, June 23-25; Music Clubs, National Federation, June 5-15; American Veterinary Association, August.

**Jaeger Bros.**  
Precious stones, jeweled pieces, silverware, although purchased primarily for their enduring beauty, some day become heirlooms and so should be selected with the same discriminating care as financial investments, under the guidance of a professional jeweler.

Jaeger Bros. have been recognized as jewel authorities since 1911. Our professional staff is sure in the selection of any article in our store, from the least to the most expensive.

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Portland, Oregon  
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Discounts furnished on applications  
WE SHIP ANYWHERE

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MEMBER A. I. A.  
**ARCHITECT**  
422 Henry Building, PORTLAND, ORE.

**Young's Gown Shop**  
130 10th Street  
Where the desired models for every type are moderately priced.  
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## PORTLAND LIBRARY BUILDING LAUDED

PORTLAND, Ore., Oct. 21. (Special Correspondence)—Five Portland library buildings are discussed in a new book, "Library Buildings," recently issued by the American Library Association, in Chicago. Some of the features of the buildings have been considered sufficiently noteworthy to be pictured and cited

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as examples of good library architecture. The author, Chalmers Hadley, librarian of the Denver Public Library, and an authority on his subject, emphasizes the fact that every library must be housed in a structure adapted to the particular service it renders.

**GEORGE FOOTE DUNHAM**  
Architect  
SPECIALIZING IN DESIGN OF CHURCHES  
EXCLUSIVE HOMES  
Northwestern Bank Bldg., Portland, Ore.

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## HIGHEST SCHOOL STANDARDS BACKED BY PORTLAND VOTERS

\$5,000,000 Bond Issue for New Buildings Carried—Five Year Building Program Decided On—Number of Pupils Increasing Constantly

PORTLAND, Ore., Oct. 21. (Special Correspondence)—A school program, by far the largest ever outlined for Portland, is now under way, financed by a \$5,000,000 bond issue voted at the primary election in June. The bond issue anticipates five years of building, the first of three five-year time units, during which it is the plan to expend an equivalent of \$1,666,666 a year.

Portland is using for the first time this year in two of its schools the platform system, or the work study, play plan recommended by the United States Bureau of Education, representatives of which visited Portland last year. The survey report of the school buildings and equipment, and immediate needs, made at that time was adopted, and it is on this basis that the building program is proceeding.

Portland long has been known as a city of education and culture. School advantages for years have been of the best and the increasing numbers of pupils along with increasing demands for building excellence and equipment are being met in the new structures.

During the last 12 months two high school buildings and seven grade schools have been completed and are being used. Several others

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## HIGHEST SCHOOL STANDARDS BACKED BY PORTLAND VOTERS

\$5,000,000 Bond Issue for New Buildings Carried—Five Year Building Program Decided On—Number of Pupils Increasing Constantly

PORTLAND, Ore., Oct. 21. (Special Correspondence)—A school program, by far the largest ever outlined for Portland, is now under way, financed by a \$5,000,000 bond issue voted at the primary election in June. The bond issue anticipates five years of building, the first of three five-year time units, during which it is the plan to expend an equivalent of \$1,666,666 a year.

Portland is using for the first time this year in two of its schools the platform system, or the work study, play plan recommended by the United States Bureau of Education, representatives of which visited Portland last year. The survey report of the school buildings and equipment, and immediate needs, made at that time was adopted, and it is on this basis that the building program is proceeding.

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# Portland's Imports and Exports Show Constantly Increasing Volume of Trade

## CITY FOUNDERS LEAVE IMPRESS ON PORTLAND

Maine and Massachusetts Men Selected Original Town Site

PORTLAND, Ore., Oct. 21 (Special Correspondence)—The history of Portland discloses impressively the influence of its founders. They were easterners and to this fact is attributed the comparison frequently made that Portland more nearly resembles the cities of the east than its western neighbors, without, of course, reflecting on the merits of either type.

Of the two original founders of her townsite, Francis W. Pettygrove was from Maine, and A. L. Lovjoy was from Massachusetts. The three original proprietors of the city, who succeeded them, were Stephen Coffin from Maine, William V. Chapman from Virginia, and D. H. Lowndale from Kentucky.

It was largely due to the stable, energetic character of its originators that Portland is today the second largest world port on the Pacific and is on the way to become a great manufacturing center. Names of several of the founders of the city's business life between 1845 and 1850 have been conferred upon local streets and interesting places.

### Cargo From Massachusetts

John H. Couch was captain of the schooner Chenamus, first ship to dock here, and brought a cargo of merchandise from Newburyport, Mass., to retail here. Couch Street bears his name. James Terwilliger from Illinois operated the first blacksmith shop and sawmill. Terwilliger Boulevard, the city's scenic motor drive, is named after him. John Weymire, from an undetermined eastern city, put up a double log cabin and operated the first hotel in connection with an oxen dray line and boat service to the ships. D. H. Lowndale was the city's early financial leader and a banker by business, and his name has been given to Lowndale Square. Dr. Ralph Wilcox of New York City was the first schoolmaster. Shortly after, William S. Ladd, from Vermont and New Hampshire, succeeded him as an educator.

Capt. Nathaniel Crosby of Cape Cod, Mass., was second in importance to Couch in early trading. G. W. Bell was the first baker. Benjamin Stark, who came from New Orleans, was the first lawyer and established his practice after achieving financial success in merchandising. Stark Street was named after him.

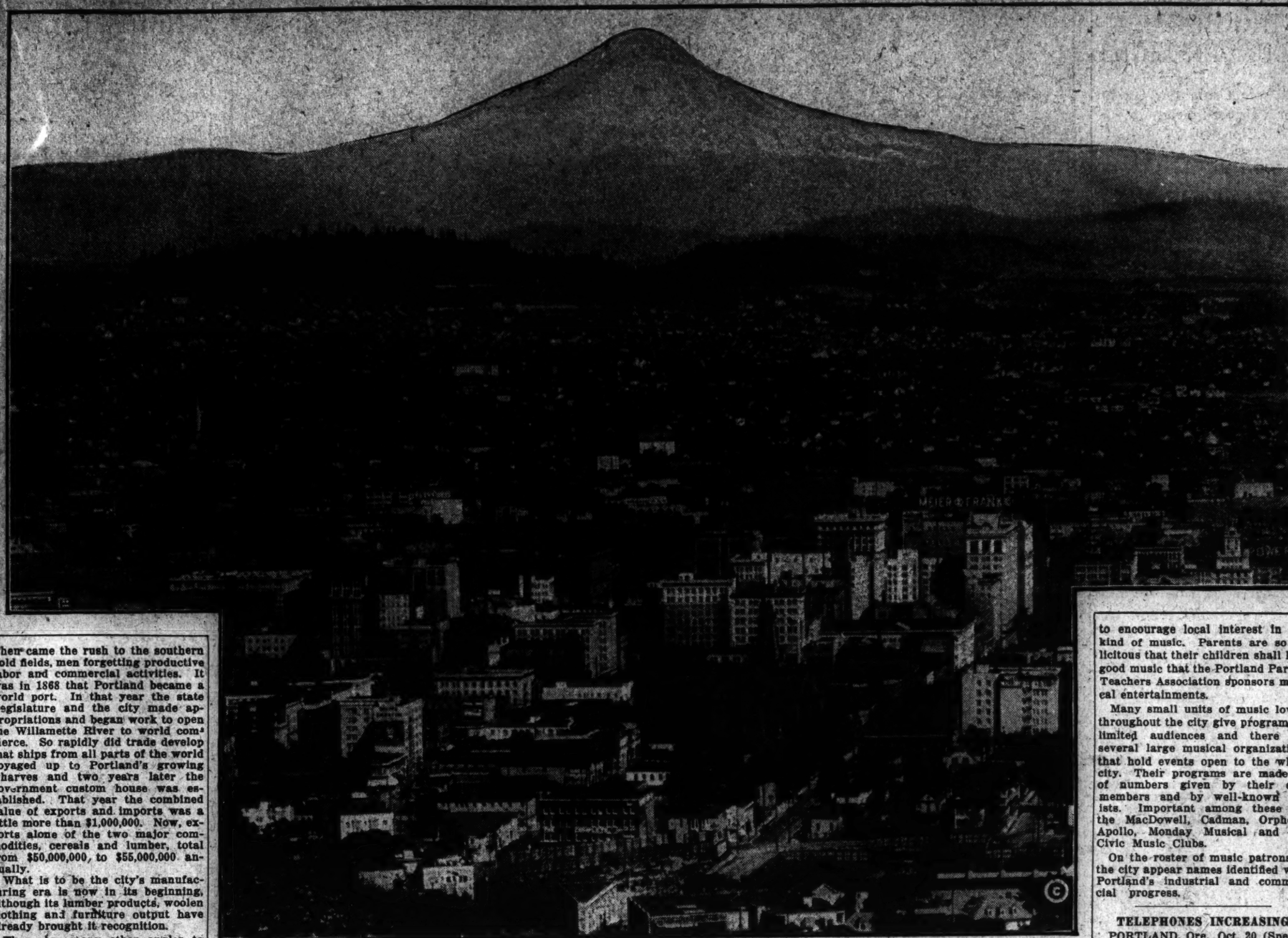
This was the early personnel of the town which at the time was struggling to hew itself a foothold in the fir forest on the left bank of the Willamette. Then, the coming of each ship was news, the erection of each log cabin was an event and the falling of the immense trees was the day's work. Ox paths were the first streets. Leather and other articles of common use were the medium of exchange. Five thousand dollars in leather was the price paid for the original townsite by Lowndale when he bought out Pettygrove.

### Its Commercial Development

Portland's first promoter and publicity agent was Hall J. Kelly of Boston, who painted to Bostonians the great future of commercial supremacy which awaited the city founded at the confluence of the Willamette and Columbia rivers and tried to induce them to invest their money in building the town. He had little success in obtaining their investments but what was better, he did induce many enterprising, energetic young men to come here to build the city and their fortunes.

Another factor in urging desirable easterners to Portland was the controversy with the English over the boundary line, for the east was determined and prepared to back its claim to the northwest by actual settlement of the territory.

Commercially, the city has had three stages of development. From 1811 to 1849, its trade with the outside world was of the pioneer type.



View of Portland, Ore., with Mt. Hood in Background

There came the rush to the southern gold fields, men forgetting productive labor and commercial activities. It was in 1858 that Portland became a world port. In that year the state Legislature and the city made appropriations and began work to open the Willamette River to world commerce. So rapidly did trade develop that ships from all parts of the world voyaged up to Portland's growing wharves and two years later the government custom house was established. That year the combined value of exports and imports was a little more than \$1,000,000. Now, exports alone of the two major commodities, cereals and lumber, total from \$50,000,000 to \$55,000,000 annually.

What is to be the city's manufacturing era is now in its beginning, although its lumber products, woolen clothing and furniture output have already brought it recognition.

There are many other angles to the city's history. Behind all is its Indian history. The Indians speak more effectively of this than two bronze statues in Washington Park, "The Coming of the White Men," by Hermon Atkins MacNeil, and "Sascawewa," by Miss Alice Cooper of Chicago. Thus in a history limited in

its passage of the years, Portland has grown into a beautiful, modern city of refinement, culture, and commercial supremacy with a population of 86,000.

small, co-operative groups, sharing joint recital and reception rooms and each with his own studio, an arrangement advantageous to both teacher and pupil. The resultant atmosphere is one of fraternity and helpfulness. Portland's Symphony Orchestra of 65 instruments is so much a part of Portland that most of its personnel, many of whom originally were brought here from other places, are now home owners and taxpayers. Carl Denton, conductor, is of Portland and belongs to the coterie of Portland's own who have achieved distinction.

Nine symphony orchestra concerts are given each season in the Municipal Auditorium. World-renowned artists participate in the program, and affiliated with the symphony orchestra is a large symphony chorus. The city also has an opera association and its own members give one grand opera each season. A similar organization, the light opera association, gives a comic opera each season. Both bodies have done much

## Portland Music Keeps Pace With Growth of Industries

PORTLAND, Ore., Oct. 20 (Special Correspondence)—Virtue young cities, pushing their commercial and industrial development, seldom apply themselves to cultural growth, yet Portland, a participant in world commerce for only 50 years, has taken time to give much attention to the arts. Already it is a music center of importance.

Interest in music is not confined to a small group, but is widespread throughout the city. The best evidence of this is the large attendance at all musical programs of importance and the popular demand for good music, which makes it profitable to invite celebrated artists to Portland.

During the coming winter there are to be three different concert series in addition to programs to be given by important musical organizations of the city, comprising a large membership.

**The SIGN of the ROSE**  
TEA SHOP

Now located top floor  
Broadway-Yanhill Building

Announces

That on or about January 1st, 1925, it will move to its new home—the entire top floor of the

WOOD-LARK BUILDING  
ALDER STREET AT WEST  
PARK, PORTLAND, OREGON

LUNCHEON - TEA - DINNER

**Reductions**  
—for this week—  
Every Hat reduced  
Every Suit reduced  
Every Coat reduced  
Every Dress reduced

Every garment offered is of Proctor standard and every hat has the chic that characterizes Proctor Millinery. This is an opportune time to replenish your winter wardrobe.

**PROCTOR'S**  
—A store with principles—different service—  
331 Washington—at Broadway  
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**SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS**  
"The Laundry of Personal Service"  
Our Service is not complete until the Customer is Satisfied.  
Inspected by *W.M.*  
Remarks: *Do not starch cuffs of blue shirt of Clara White. This bundle must not be tied up until instructed. Are carried out.*  
*Car. White.*

*The other day a woman showed that a baby dress she had purchased elsewhere was not being turned by a large machine. Could I help her?*  
*I sent for the dress. It was from Washington that I sent it. Little girl's dress had gotten the back out. I did it myself. And she came back happy when she found it. Let me help you some time.*  
*Sincerely,  
Clara White.*

**Why "The Laundry of Personal Service"**

"Do not starch cuffs of blue shirt."  
"Fold napkins cornerwise to show monogram."  
"Please don't turn cuffs back."  
"Starch collar band real stiff."

Such are the requests we get from day to day. And we encourage them. We furnish Special Instruction blanks (illustrated here) for them.

We maintain a Personal Service Department. Clara White is in charge of that department. She has been with us five years, climbing up through every kind of laundry work to her present position. She knows laundering. She spends her time answering laundering questions, fulfilling special requests and creating new services to customers.

**Under Clara White's supervision:**  
Old collar bands are replaced with new, free of charge.  
Buttons are sewed on. Stockings are mended. Silk things are washed and ironed by hand.

Trained and skilful experts, with the most efficient processes at their command, have already made the Union Laundry your most economical and practical laundry service. Clara White is giving the feminine, personal touch.

Call her any time and prove her helpfulness.  
Call Main 0332 and ask for Clara White.

**THE UNION LAUNDRY**  
"The Laundry of Personal Service"  
301 Second Street Portland, Oregon

When in PORTLAND, OREGON, make the **Multnomah Hotel** "YOUR WESTERN HOME"

This hotel extends a cordial welcome to Monitor readers who visit Portland.

**The Keystone**  
of The Northwestern National Bank's structure is and has been, faith in Oregon and its resources. Since the days of its organization this institution has been lending its support to the upbuilding of the Northwest. It has encouraged the more intensive development of lumbering, agricultural and other industries that are important in Oregon's financial growth and expansion.

**The Northwestern National Bank**  
PORTLAND, OREGON  
Capital and Surplus \$2,400,000.00

## \$7,000,000 BRIDGE BUILDING PLAN NOW UNDER WAY

Elaborate Program to Give Portland Commanding Types of Construction

PORTLAND, Ore., Oct. 21 (Special Correspondence)—A \$7,000,000 bridge-building project, one of the largest programs of its kind under way in the United States, has begun in Portland to connect the east and west portions of the city over the Willamette River.

Five original bridges, designed to carry a maximum of 20,000 vehicles a day, have been carrying 75,000 vehicles daily, almost four times as many as they can serve efficiently. One of these old bridges, the Burnside, is being replaced with a handsome steel and concrete structure, which will be 2740 feet long and 86 feet wide, said to be the widest bridge containing a movable lift span across any navigable stream in the world. It is about twice as wide as the original bridge, and its daily capacity is estimated at 25,000 vehicles. Its cost will be \$5,000,000 and the cost of building the approaches and widening the streets for it will be \$1,250,000.

Construction on this bridge began in July, and the contract for its completion calls for 600 working days.

Following the voting of \$5,000,000 in bonds two years ago for the three bridges, a political upheaval resulted, bringing about the deposition of the county commissioners by recall and the election of three new commissioners, who are pledged to accomplish the bridge building in quick time.

The Ross Island Bridge will be 5247 feet long and will be 120 feet above low water, allowing ocean carriers to pass beneath without the aid of a draw. The bridge will connect the southeast residential portion of the city with the western business section and will relieve the other bridges now serving this territory of considerable traffic they are forced to carry. It will be especially desirable for use because it will be open for traffic 24 hours of the day. Its cost will be approximately \$2,000,000. As one-third of the population of Portland lies within the region of the Ross Island Bridge, the new span is a welcome factor, and it is expected that the southern section of the city on both sides of the river will experience a rapid and healthful growth. The bridge also will make connections with one of the principal roads leading into the agricultural section outside the city.

The third bridge, to be known as Sellwood Bridge, will cost about \$400,000 and will replace a ferry. It will serve as a means of bringing through traffic from the Pacific Highway into Portland without taking it through the congested district of the east and west sides of the city.

to encourage local interest in this kind of music. Parents are so solicitous that their children shall hear good music that the Portland Parent-Teachers Association sponsors musical entertainments.

Many small units of music lovers throughout the city give programs to limited audiences and there are several large musical organizations that hold events open to the whole city. Their programs are made up of numbers given by their own members and by well-known artists. Important among these are the MacDowell, Cadman, Orpheus, Apollo, Monday Musical and the Civic Music Clubs.

On the roster of music patrons at the city appear names identified with Portland's industrial and commercial progress.

### TELEPHONES INCREASING

PORTLAND, Ore., Oct. 20 (Special Correspondence)—A reliable index of Portland's growth is the increasing use of the telephone. There were 76,789 owned stations in October, 1924, an increase of 3.74 per cent over the 74,018 owned on Jan. 1, 1924.







# East and West Meet in Show Ring to Compete for Highest in Equine Honors

## Pacific Livestock Exposition Attracts World Champions

Annual Show Scheduled at Portland Nov. 1 to 8—Boys' and Girls' Clubs Entries Are Feature

PORTLAND, Ore., Oct. 26 (Special Correspondence)—The Pacific International Livestock Exposition will literally rise from the ashes this year, and will be bigger and better than ever before. A new 11-acre building has been constructed to replace the 10-acre structure which was destroyed last summer.

The general plan of the new building is similar to the former one, but several departments will be enlarged and all departments will be improved. The exposition will be held Nov. 1 to Nov. 8 and is listed as the Fourteenth Pacific International Livestock Exposition.

The former building was constructed six years ago and additions were made each year. The seating capacity of the stadium, due to the rebuilding, will be enlarged from 5,000 to 7,000 persons, in round numbers, and a double row of boxes will replace the single row. The arena will be 40 feet longer than previously. A special department for boys' and girls' club exhibits has been added, filling a need felt for several years. The poultry department is larger and the horse department is almost double in size and greatly improved. Both the swine and sheep departments have been augmented. The system of ventilation has been changed and the lighting system improved.

Nearly 4,000,000 feet of lumber has been used in the new building and to obtain this quantity 640 acres of timber land had to be cut over.

Oregon Loyal to Show

It is not an empty boast when people of the Pacific slope lay claim to one of the great live-stock exhibitions of the world. It is a long distance from the center of population, with the result that there is much space for the raising of live stock. The people of Oregon are intensely loyal to the show and many of them own stock in the association. The directors of the Pacific International represent four states. They represent breeders, bankers, business men and farmers. The stockholders are numbered among the thousands. The serious purpose of the exposition is to educate and aid in the upbuilding of the live-stock industry.

Live stock of the finest is brought to Portland for judging. It has come from three New England states, from Wisconsin, Illinois, Iowa, Nebraska, Texas, and practically every western state, as well as from British Columbia. The best show herds of America seem to it honor to win the blue ribbons at the Pacific International. In number of entries, it compares favorably with any live-stock show held in this or any other country.

No live-stock show stands higher in the estimation of the live-stock fraternity than the Chicago International. In 1921 California won the grand champion steer prize at Chicago. In 1923 the Hampshire sheep from Iowa which won at Portland won every blue ribbon at Chicago. In the same year the grand champion Shorthorn bull from the Pacific International was grand champion at Chicago.

Chicago has no dairy cattle in its exposition, but at Portland the dairy cattle division is particularly strong. The highest Holstein authority in America has for two years published the statement that the grand Holstein cow at the Pacific International was the premier cow of her breed in America. The world's greatest milk cow, Holstein and champion for all breeds, was exhibited in Portland in 1922. She came from the State of Washington.

Many Champions Exhibited

The Jersey cow holding the highest butterfat yield for the breed was exhibited at Portland in 1922. During the year she was beaten by another Jersey, which was exhibited last year. Both cows came from Oregon. The world's champion Guernsey for 4½ years was shown at the Pacific International in 1922 and 1923. She came originally from Washington, but belongs now to California.

The balance of the program of the exposition is one of its most valuable and unique features. The best cattle show last year included Shorthorns, Herefords, Aberdeen-Angus, milking Shorthorns, Red Polled cat-

tle and Devons. The dairy cattle show had large representations of Holsteins, Jerseys, Guernseys, Ayrshires and Brown Swisses. There were 14 breeds of sheep. A large Angora goat show, with three breeds of milk goats, rounded out this department.

The judging program of the exposition is of special note. The judges are chosen from all parts of the continent. Last November they came from Vermont, New Jersey, Indiana, Kentucky, Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin, Washington, D. C., British Columbia, Nebraska, Colorado, California, Washington and Oregon. These men are authorities and experts in their breeds, men of large affairs, who attend and officiate at the greatest live-stock gatherings in America. Their opinions are of value.

Work of Boys' and Girls' Clubs

The management of the Pacific International Livestock Exposition always has taken an interest in the work of the boys' and girls' clubs, realizing that unless the boys and girls are trained thoroughly in the foundations of live-stock breeding and management, the whole industry will collapse.

The club workers of Oregon regard the exposition as the climax of the club work for the year. Only the best animals and exhibits are brought in. The contestants who appear at the Pacific International have appeared at community and county fairs and won. Many of them have gone to the state fair and captured the highest awards.

One of the features of value in club work at the exposition is the club teams which judge live stock. The 30 teams to contest for judging honors this year will come not from Oregon alone, but from Washington, Idaho, California, and possibly Montana. There will be 50 exhibits of potatoes and corn in the land produce division, and about 75 in the poultry department, with approximately 300 birds.

H. C. Seymour of Oregon Agricultural College is state club leader, with general supervision of all club work at the exposition. J. Allen is state leader for live-stock projects, and Miss Helen Cowgill is state leader for the cooking, sewing, and canning clubs.

Prizes Total \$4815

No other department of the entire exposition has shown such phenomenal and consistent growth. Each year the exposition grants more money for the department. This year the value of the premiums offered totals \$4815. They include \$1000 for club dairy animals exhibited; \$900 for beef animals; \$875 for hogs; \$325 for sheep; \$350 for Angora goats, and \$150 for colts.

Seven hundred and fifty dollars will be given for judging.

Thousands of children will attend the exposition on the first day, when has been designated Children's Day.

Vocational high school work is sponsored by the exposition. Under the Smith-Hughes Act, the study of live-stock production is carried on generally throughout the states of the Pacific slope. The exposition sets aside \$500 for paying a part of the expenses of high school live-stock judging teams under this act. Last year this was introduced for the first time, teams coming from California, Washington, Idaho and Oregon, and competition was keen. More teams are expected this year. Each agricultural college coaches teams for this event.

The boys and girls acquire habits of patience, carefulness, thrift, honesty, sportsmanship and patriotism. Club work is still young, but those who have graduated from it

**COATS, SUITS, and DRESSES**

while exclusive and of the better kind are most reasonably priced

**L. N. Levinson**  
254 Morrison St. at Park  
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**Exquisite Frocks arrive every day**

In styles that are just a little different—some of them Paris inspired—others originalities of our own factory. Exquisite evening gowns, dainty party frocks, informal and street costumes—and the Ensemble Frocks at its best—all at factory to wearer prices.

We shall be glad to show them to you at any time.

**Hand-loom Silks from France**

Made by the peasants whose families for generations have woven these delicately beautiful textiles. Wonderful variety of color combinations—vivid or soft. Geometric or charmingly naive. Brocaded in velvet. Add all the more practical and novelty silks, too, in our

Silks by the Yard at savings

**The W. J. Ball Company**

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Morrison, Oak Street  
PORTLAND, OREGON



Entries Made by Boys' and Girls' Clubs at Pacific International Live-Stock Exposition at Portland, Ore. Inset: O. M. Plummer, Secretary and General Manager.

## MANY CONVENTIONS ACCEPT HOSPITALITY OF PORTLAND

City's Auditorium Facilities, Hotel Accommodations and Wide Reputation for Its "Welcome" Draw Thousands Each Year to Northwest

PORTLAND, Ore., Oct. 26 (Special Correspondence)—A nation-wide reputation for hospitality has been gained by Portland through its generous entertainment of visitors and convention delegates in the past, and that is the reason, perhaps, that more than 25 groups, some of them national and one international, have determined to hold conventions here during 1925. A delightful climate, full recreational advantages, excellent hotel accommodations and fast and direct transportation facilities are four of the contributing factors.

Portland has facilities for conventions. It owns and operates the municipal auditorium, a structure especially designed and built for large gatherings. The auditorium has a seating capacity of more than 5500 and is so constructed that it can be arranged either for small or large audiences or for several different meetings at the same time. It is located conveniently in the business district and can be reached in a few minutes from any of Portland's principal hotels, where rates, it is said, never are raised during conventions.

The world convention of Christian Endeavor Societies, one of the largest

meetings planned for Portland in 1925, will bring young people from every part of the world. Among the largest of the conventions will be that of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, to be held here next July. A commission of 35 business and professional men of Portland is already busy formulating plans for entertainment for the 100,000 members of the Elks and their ladies who are expected to attend the convention during the week of July 13.

The new \$1,000,000 temple of the lodge, opened and dedicated the first of this year, and said to be one of the most beautiful of its kind in the United States, will serve as a center of the social activities. When the convention was awarded to Portland during the Grand Lodge session last July in Boston Portland delegates received assurance of special

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Fifth at Alder—326 Wash. St. W. Park  
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## Portland Horse Show Offers Premium List Worth \$23,000

Blue Ribbon Winners From New York and Chicago Go West to Contest for Prizes

PORTLAND, Ore., Oct. 21 (Special Correspondence)—The greatest array of horses of any 1924 horse show in the United States is promised at the Portland show, opening Nov. 1, in connection with the Pacific International Livestock Exposition. A train containing 75 head of horses, totaling 10 car loads, comes from Chicago. The train contains several of the best show horses which have participated in eastern shows this season. In addition to these others are coming by express from the New York national show.

These eastern champions for the year 1924 will meet at Portland some of the champions of eastern shows for 1923 and 1922, which have been sold on the Pacific coast. Some of these hold championships won in the west this year. Champions of the \$10,000 stake in Louisville, Ky., for the past three years will be here, along with this season's winner, Edna May's King, owned by Revel Lindsay English, of Chino, Calif.

Among the Contenders

At the Ambassador Show last February, Daugherty Dare, property of Ben E. Meyer of Los Angeles, defeated Edna May's King, and Daugherty Dare will be at the Portland show. Rosewald, property of Ivan H. Hellman of Los Angeles, also will be a contender in this show, as will the Nolleman, owned by Mrs. C. Andrew Duncan of Pleasanton, Calif., and Miracle Man, owned by E. A. Stuart of Seattle.

The three-gaited division will be equally as good as the five-gaited, declared A. P. Fleming, manager of the show. "This is invariably the case, as the five-gaited owners also have the champion three-gaited horses," he said.

Miss Cecelia B. de Mille will be represented at the show with a novice three-gaited horse which already has two ribbons to her credit. The well known horseman, Mat S. Cohen, formerly agricultural commissioner of Kentucky and now manager of the Kentucky Park stables, owned by F. W. Matthiessen, at Trumfo, Calif., will have a string of high class three-gaited horses. San

Marcos and Huguenot, which were exhibited in New York, are being shipped to the Portland show by express.

The wide range of entries gives an idea of the volume of the Pacific International Horse Show and the prestige that has been gained by it. A continual growth has been experienced since 1919, when the show was practically local in nature. Now it stands out as a leader among horse shows, gaining for Portland the reputation of being a horse-loving city. The patronage of the people has been most consistent.

Dates Are Nov. 1 to 8

The show opens Nov. 1 and closes Nov. 8, running for seven nights and having three matinees. Shows offered this year amount to \$15,000. The premium list for the show totals \$23,000. Two thousand dollars are offered in each division, including roadsters, heavy harness hackney horses, hackney ponies, three-gaited saddle horses, five-gaited saddle horses and hunters.

One-thousand-dollar stakes are offered for harness horses, six-hand draft horses and Shetland ponies. This will be the first time that a stake of \$1000 ever has been offered for Shetland ponies at any show in America. Outside capital was interested in the show this year, and the Marion Hotel in Salem is giving the stake of \$2000 for five-gaited horses.

The arena in the new building is well suited for the show, and this factor is expected to contribute to the success of the exhibit. The arena has been enlarged and posts, which were an obstruction before, have been removed, and boxes are better arranged. Horsemen who have arrived from the eastern circuit say that the Portland show, from a standpoint, will be the most complete show this year in the United States.

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Henry will continue to cater to parties—in private homes—at his own building or in near-by cities.

Henry's Box Lunches are filling a great demand and proving more popular every day.

As usual, Henry is happy to greet his friends and will be happy to welcome you to any of his restaurants.

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# RADICAL CHANGE IN CONSTITUTION

### Intercollegiate Swimming Association Gives Associate Members Full Vote

**NEW YORK, Oct. 27.**—Radical amendments in the constitution of the Intercollegiate Swimming Association were voted by the colleges at their annual meeting here today. The National Athletic Club yesterday. Hitherto control has been vested entirely in the hands of the colleges holding so-called full membership. The associate members have had no voice in the decisions of the governing body. Yesterday changes were proposed and voted which would give all members equal voting power in the future, except in certain branches of activities in which they do not take part.

Another important step taken was the appointment of a special committee of five to consider the advisability of holding the annual championship tournaments of the as-

At present water polo is part of the title dual meets and one of the requirements for full membership is that the applicant college agree to enter teams in both series. If the sports are divided it will be possible for colleges not fostering water polo to obtain full membership, yet compete in the swimming-team championships only. The committee is to report its findings at the next meeting of the board.

In order to encourage versatility in fancy diving the committee is also considering, under the supervision of the I. S. A. the competitors shall hereafter perform eight dives, four compulsory

and four optional, without repeating any one, standing and running.

To avoid trouble experienced in the starting of swimming races last season it was voted to adopt officially a two-signal start—"Ready!" Then the gun—in place of the three-signal start used in the past.

The yearly team championship of the association will be decided in a round-robin of the return dual meets, as usual, and the first engagement, between Princeton and C. C. N. Y., will

The individual league championships of 1925 will be held by Yale at New Haven on March 27 and 28, and it was ruled that unaffiliated colleges wishing to make entries must apply for membership in the association before Jan. 15.

The national interscholastic swimming championship, conducted in rotation by full members of the I. S. A., will be held this season in the pool of Columbia University on March 23.

Delegates from Yale, Princeton, Pennsylvania, Columbia, College of the City of New York, Rutgers, the United States Naval Academy, Amherst, Brown and Dartmouth, attended the meeting. In the absence of W. L. Jelliffe of Yale, president, W. B. Schrauff of Princeton, secretary, presided.

Williams College easily defeated Hamilton in their cross-country run here Saturday, 37 to 13. Captain Holt of Williams was first to cross the finish line, covering the course of about five miles in 26m. 29s. Six of the first seven to finish were Purple Warriors.

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## RADIO

TUBES TESTED  
AS DETECTORSTests With Experimental  
Hookup Show Their  
Relative Merits

By U. B. BROWNING

It has been explained how an electric wave sent out from the transmitting station is "tuned in" with the condenser and coil, and the crystal detector action has been taken up, and its use as a rectifier explained. That is, it has a current flow in one direction only. The vacuum tube will act as a detector in much the same way, but is more efficient if a gridleak and condenser is used.

The laboratory method of obtaining the value of a tube as a detector is extensive, involving numerous calculations, and a complicated "set up" of apparatus. The comparison of the different tubes when acting as a detector was the cause of a great deal of controversy, some insisting that a WD1 was much superior, while others maintained that the UV198 held first place. With a view to settling this dispute the task of measuring each was undertaken. However, it is well to remember that all types of tubes vary considerably as they come through in factory production so that the values given might not be identical in two tubes of the same type.

The UV201 and 201A are similar as detectors, and as the 301 was measured before the 201A was placed on the market it was not thought to be worth while repeating the work on the 201A.

Figure 1 shows the performance of the UV201 tube as a detector. The values of signal strength are plotted on the vertical axis, and the values of the gridleak resistance on the horizontal axis. The gridleak is connected to the negative side of the filament as in Figure 2. Thus without a gridleak and con-

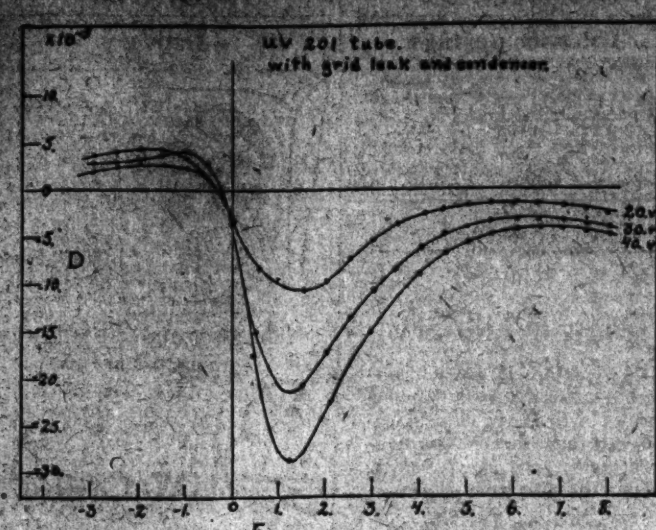


Figure 1

denser and with 30 volts plate battery, the best signals would be obtained by the connection shown in Figure 2, while with 40 volts on the detector, a 100-volt battery of minus one volt should be used. Without a gridleak and condenser the signal strength given by a good crystal is about equal to that obtained with the tube.

Placing a gridleak and condenser in the circuit as indicated by the upper dotted line in Figure 2 increases the signal from 4.5 as given in Figure 1 to almost 30 as shown in Figure 2. In this case a negative D or detector is obtained, but this is a technical detail which will not be explained here. The person wearing the headphones would know that the signal received was much increased for the signal strength in the value of D whether positive or negative.

With 20 volts on the plate the strength of received music, etc., would be about 10, with 30 volts about 23, while with 40 volts it is 30. This indicates that 40 or 45 volt plate

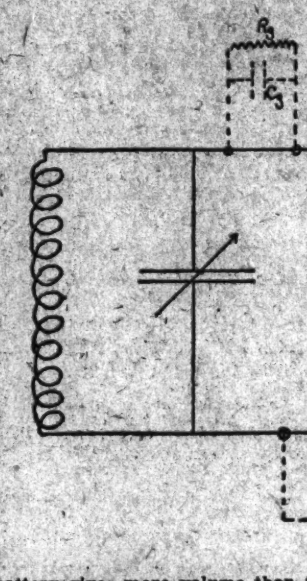


Figure 2

battery gives more volume than the conventional 22½ volts. Tests with actual receivers show that this is true if the transmitting station is near by so that a great deal of energy is tuned in, but with weak distant stations this state of affairs is not strictly true for here 22½ volts plate battery gives about the same volume as 45, and that is why 22½ volts is usually recommended for a detector.

Another point brought out in that better signal strength is obtained by the use of a potentiometer connected as shown by the dotted lines in Figure 2, for then the grid may be made positive with respect to the negative filament. This was also tried with receiving set and verified the gain predicted by the experimental curves. Thus, if the utmost sensitivity in a receiving set is desired, a potentiometer should be tried. In many cases it will undoubtedly help while again it may make no appreciable improvement.

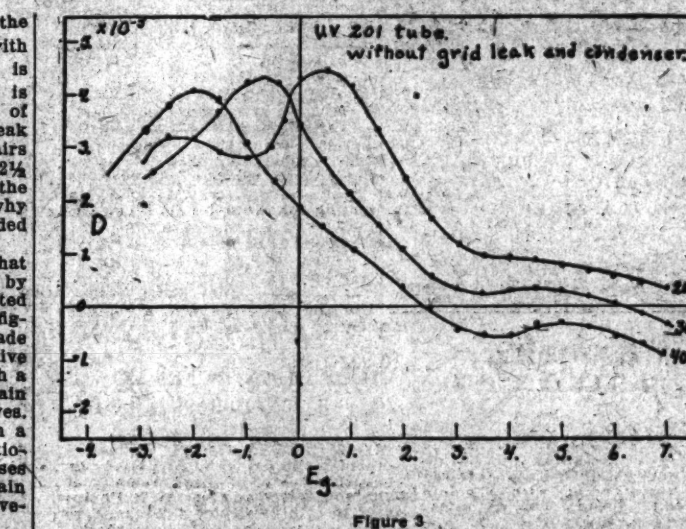


Figure 3

## Radio Programs

For Monday, November 3

Boston has a new orchestra which, thanks to WEEI, is being presented regularly to the radio fans who can pick up this fine new 500-watt station. This orchestra is called "Dok-Blenburg and his Sinfonians." They are above the average in New England dance teams and are attracting a considerable amount of favorable comment.

All the way through this new Edison station is presenting programs of the highest type. As it is tied up several nights a week with WEEI, New Englanders can hear the best professional music. The Big Brother Club has rapidly become an institution, particularly among the youngsters, with the merry voice of "Bob" Emery, an "Big Brother" to carry on this organization. Little gold and white pins are given to all who join, and what youngster doesn't want to wear a pin?

**EASTERN STANDARD TIME**  
WEEI, Boston, Electric Illuminating Company, Boston, Mass. (585 Meters)  
6:30 p. m.—Dance selections by Dok-Blenburg and his Sinfonians.  
7:30 p. m.—Boston Edison Big Brother Club.  
8:30 p. m.—Musical, 8 p. m.—Ray Korman and his dance orchestra.  
9:30 p. m.—Radio de Luxe concert direct from the Palace Theater, Boston.  
10:30 p. m.—George Lee, Patterson—Mars and the Other Planets.  
11:30 p. m.—Vocal recital under the direction of C. Leroy Lyon.

**WESTERN STANDARD TIME**  
WEEI, Springfield, Mass. (587 Meters)  
8 p. m.—The "Trio" Trio—Alto, J. Stearns, soprano; Evelyn E. Swan, violin; and Martin E. Stearns, piano.  
9:30 p. m.—Harry Cummings, harmonica.  
10:30 p. m.—Concert by the Westinghouse Philharmonic Orchestra.  
11:30 p. m.—Concert by the Westinghouse Philharmonic Orchestra.  
12:30 p. m.—Concert by the Westinghouse Philharmonic Orchestra.

**WEEI, Springfield, Mass. (587 Meters)**  
8 p. m.—Concert program, soprano, violin and piano, under direction of Mrs. Guy R. Smith of Albany, N. Y.  
9:30 p. m.—Tony Tumb's dance orchestra.  
10:30 p. m.—The Lone Star Orchestra.

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RADIO SHOW OPENS  
IN DETROIT NOV. 12Many Big Features to Be at  
Annual Show

DETROIT, Oct. 27 (Special).—The third annual radio show of Detroit is to be held this year at the Arena Gardens, Nov. 12 to 14 by the Radio Trade Association of Michigan. Many of the features that made the New York show a record-making proposition in attendance and interest are to be on hand at the Detroit exhibition.

The transmitting and receiving equipment of WNE of Cape Donald McMillan's ship Bowdoin will be one of the features of this year's exhibit. An effort is now being made to have Captain McMillan or his radio operator, Donald M. Mix, on hand to give talks on the benefits they derived from the equipment while frozen in at Etah, Greenland.

ARGENTINE RADIO  
PROBLEM SOLVEDPrivate Stations Again Put  
Programs on the Air

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27 (Special).—New Government regulations in Argentina concerning broadcasting provide that all stations be divided into two classes, according to a report to the Department of Commerce. These classes include Class A, for all stations employing less than 500 watts and having a wavelength of between 275 and 350 meters; and Class B, for stations employing more than 500 watts and having a wavelength of between 45 and 335 meters.

Provisions are made in the new regulations for the future of amateur radio broadcasting, and it has been announced that after the expiration of the present year all amateurs must pass a prescribed Government examination before they will be able to operate.

By the same decree the Government reserves the right to intervene when private stations interfere with the governmental communication.

Acting upon the last mentioned decree the Minister of Marine, who is charged with the supervision of radio work in the federal capital, recently suspended most of the radio stations stating that the larger stations were seriously interfering with governmental communications.

The report to the United States Department of Commerce states that the commission's investigation resulted in the renewal of broadcasting by private stations, and the newspapers stated that the Ministry had exceeded its power in closing the stations.

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For rent. 1000 sq. ft. of space, 10 rooms, 2 baths, 2 closets, 2 porches, 2 terraces, 2 patios, 2 lawns, 2 gardens, 2 ponds, 2 fountains, 2 bridges, 2 tunnels, 2 caves, 2 dungeons, 2 castles, 2 kingdoms, 2 empires, 2 worlds, 2 universes, 2 galaxies, 2 planets, 2 moons, 2 stars, 2 suns.

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**LOS ANGELES**  
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## EDITORIALS

## The British Elections

The general election in Great Britain has been precipitated by the difficulties inseparable from a three-party system and not by the appearance of any new and outstanding issue. In a House of 815 members, the Conservatives held 258 seats, Labor 193 and the Liberals 158. This meant that Labor could only remain in power if it received the positive support of the Liberals on all important questions. It was not enough for the Liberals to abstain from voting against Labor.

When the MacDonald Government first came into office it was thought by a large number of people in both the Labor and Liberal parties that an understanding would be reached between them which would permit of the passage of a large amount of progressive legislation desired by both sides, leaving a decision on more revolutionary issues till the next election. This idea, however, broke down in practice. First the Liberals were condescending to the party which they had put into power and which they could turn out at any time. Then Labor became contemptuous of the Liberal "patient oxen" who had to drag the parliamentary chariot in which the Labor Government sat. This made for bad feeling between the parties.

More important, however, was the determination of the keener Socialists to avoid any contamination of the purity of their doctrine by too close association with the Liberal supporters of capitalism, and the policy of some to try to break down the Liberal Party altogether in order to leave Labor as the one progressive party in the field.

The parliamentary situation was severely strained all last summer, but owing to the concentration of public opinion on the London Conference and the Dawes report an open breach was avoided. But the signature of the Russian treaty and the Campbell prosecution episode brought matters to a head. The announcement of the Liberals that in no circumstances would they support the proposal to guarantee a Russian loan was a notice to the Labor Government to quit, and the Campbell prosecution case, not a very important matter in itself, afforded an opportunity which all sides seized upon to try to alter the position without any further delay.

Labor was glad to avail itself of the opportunity to escape a dissolution directly on the unpopular issue of the Russian loan, and realized that the forthcoming winter was likely to be difficult for itself, owing to its failure to solve the unemployment problem and to the effects of the Dawes plan on British trade. The Conservatives believed that, with the split between Labor and Liberals, they had a very good chance of getting an absolute majority. The Liberals were glad to be freed from the necessity of continuing to support a party with which they could not come to terms. And that is how the election came so suddenly. The parliamentary situation simply blew up.

The result is extraordinarily uncertain. It is as uncertain as the result of the presidential election in the United States, and for the same reason. Will the third party vote prevent any party from getting the majority necessary to secure stable government? Broadly, the issue as it presents itself to the electorate is: "Do you want Mr. Ramsay MacDonald back to carry on his foreign policy, but with a Socialist majority behind him which will embark on an ambitious program of economic reform to establish national control of coal mining, food imports, banking, and so on?" Or, "Do you want tranquility and sober progress along traditional lines, so that business can recover?"

Expert opinion is agreed that the Liberals will lose seats. They are in the unpleasant position of falling between two stools. They also are a party of reform, but Labor can outbid them all along the line in those matters which interest an industrial electorate most. Expert opinion is also unanimous that while Labor will gain, it will not win an absolute majority, for to do so it would have to win more than 110 seats. So the expert concludes with the query: Can the Conservatives win a sufficient number of votes to give them a majority?—exactly the same question that the experts are asking about President Coolidge in the United States.

That the Conservatives will win some seats is certain, because the Free Trade Conservative voters who deserted them last year will return to the old fold. But how many will they win? The answer to this question, and also as to whether Great Britain is to have a party stably in power for the next few years or a new variant of the unstable three-party system, will be given on Oct. 29.

## Using the Mails to Defraud

It must come as a surprise to many people in the United States who are not familiar with the intricate processes of their own Government to learn that since March 4, 1921, when the present Administration took charge of the postal service, there have been issued and enforced no less than 821 fraud orders against persons or corporations alleged to be using the mails for the purpose of defrauding susceptible victims. In a recent address before a convention of postmasters, Harry S. New, Postmaster-General, stated that as a result of the issuance of these orders there have been 2246 arrests, 3870 indictments, and 391 convictions, while under the conspiracy statute there have been 253 arrests, 346 indictments, and 75 convictions.

It was explained that of the fraud orders issued 234 were against syndicates or persons engaged in oil-stock frauds. According to the statement of the Postmaster-General, the saving to the people through this activity of the Government has been tremendous, although it is equally apparent that before the particular

activity of those engaged in these practices was called to the attention of the proper authorities enormous losses had already occurred.

The ability of schemers and conspirators to deceive the public and profit, even for a time, through such deception, indicates the deplorable tendency of their victims to invest their savings in those questionable projects which appear to offer large and quick returns. It is no excuse for those who are victimized and defrauded to plead the seeming plausibility of the schemes proposed. Of course they are plausible. Past masters in the art of preparing and circulating the alluring prospectuses of these companies would hardly be expected to present a bungling or crudely designed advertisement. They are engaged in that particular business because they have shown themselves to be able to deceive the very elect.

It is because of this so-called cleverness that it is not always easy to pin guilt upon the offenders. They willingly spend the money fraudulently obtained in an effort to perpetuate the privilege of preying upon new victims. Millions of American dollars flow into the coffers of these schemers every year. Fraud orders cannot be relied upon to protect those who seem inclined to accept as the truth everything these word-painters tell them. But there is one safe course. That is to refrain absolutely from having any business relations with any promoters or stock-peddlers who are not vouched for by those in a position to know all there is to be known of the matter involved. The chances one takes are great enough even then.

Looking back over the years which have marked the steady and conservative growth of their city, the people of Portland, Ore., realize that they have built wisely and well. Looking forward hopefully, they foresee even greater things in store. It can be said of but few American cities that their growth and development have been arbitrarily brought about to serve some selfish end. Many conditions must combine to make a city great. Its physical settings and surroundings are the main considerations, naturally. When to these are added the foresightedness and progressiveness of a conservative citizenry, that city's growth and prosperity are assured.

Portland seems to have enjoyed a peculiarly fortunate and happy combination of these attributes. It is the geographical center of a home market for which easily flow the products of grain fields, orchards, cattle ranges and dairy and sheep farms, and likewise the gateway through which these products pass to the markets of the world. Its largest single industry continues to be the manufacture of lumber, but its industries are becoming more and more varied as it is proved that success is assured to them by the abundance of raw material for factories and the conveniences afforded by ocean and rail transportation.

But all these things, no matter how abundant or how thrifty, do not make a great city. There must be homes, and schools, and churches. These the people of Portland have provided in rich abundance. It is a city of homes, the number of apartments being small in comparison with the number of individual one-family houses. There has been great activity in home building within the last two years. And in front of almost every home there is a rose garden. Portland has been called the "Rose City," and quite appropriately. Its annual rose festival is an event participated in by thousands of home owners and witnessed by many other thousands of tourists.

There is, however, more than mere material building, and more than a striving for beauty. There is that thoughtful preparation for the future without which no community, city, state or nation can continue to be great or prosperous. This foundational preparation is going on in Portland's schools and churches. In its parks, its libraries, its art museums, its playgrounds and in its drives and walks through beautiful natural surroundings, there is opportunity for study, amusement, and all the sports which the people of all ages and conditions find pleasure in pursuing. It is the products of these homes and schools and churches of which Portland is as justly proud as of her magnificent cargoes of lumber, grain and fruits. Much more is desired than to be suitably housed, and clothed, and fed. The people of Portland have no thought of doing carelessly or half-heartedly their part in the important work of the world.

Even the official count sometimes fails to convince the doubters. So perhaps many of those in the United States who, as late as the middle of July, declared that nothing less than a miracle could save the season's corn crop, are amazed to learn that practically a full crop has been made and harvested.

It is interesting to read in this connection a brief excerpt from the latest report of the Department of Agriculture in Washington: "Under the influence of the warm, sunshiny weather in the principal corn-producing states, the corn crop matured and dried out rapidly, and harvest was generally advanced. Generally, good weather has prevailed during the time for maturing the crop."

From the cotton states equally favorable reports are received. Ideal weather for picking and ginning, as well as for maturing the late crop, has prevailed generally. In the states where winter wheat has been sowed the grain has come up to a good stand, with every promise of an abundant yield next season. Large crops of most fruits and fall vegetables are reported everywhere, with ample opportunity for harvesting and preserving them.

One wonders if a people so generously provided for is not inclined to accept these blessings almost as a matter of course. Year after year, almost without interruption, the record is duplicated. Harvest follows seedtime unfail-

ingly, and those who have been filled with vain misgivings, the prophets of disaster and of discontent, accept the bounties bestowed without pausing or turning to give thanks.

It would be vain and evasive to contend that the results of these orderly sequences are merely accidental or unrelated to a definite controlling cause. Effect and cause are never wholly unrelated. Harmony is expressed as clearly and as unmistakably in abundant harvests which follow intelligently directed effort as in all the other manifold ways where it may be properly sought. A nation that thinks only in terms of lack cannot reap a harvest of plenty. A nation that indulges only in ambitious hatreds cannot enjoy the blessings of peace and the security which peace brings. It is as true of nations as of individuals, that as they think so they are. It has taken the world many centuries to reach the point where it is willing to admit the truth of this fact.

Today, more convincingly than ever before, is the understanding being impressed that those things most desired—prosperity, happiness, peace, contentment—follow the conscious expression, not of a blind faith merely, but of a realization, in some measure, of that unity which establishes man's right to all that is good. Men and women today dare to put reliance upon the promise, "There shall no evil befall thee, neither shall any plague come nigh thy dwelling."

A few believe that politics would be a finer game to play could art take a hand in it. And why not? The idea is not so preposterous as it might seem to the professional politician. Art is accepted as a refining influence, and none but the hopelessly optimistic could deny that politics would at least be no worse off for a little refining. But, more important is the help it would be in making the great public understand the meaning of art in life and realize that it is a practical asset, not a mere adornment. The majority will not be easily roused to this understanding so long as art is treated by those who are in positions of authority with undisguised indifference.

We do not want to see politics meddle too much with art. This probably would prove a more serious disaster than no meddling at all. But the governments of other countries have shown ways in which official attention can be given to art and the public profit by it. Some think this best accomplished by a Minister of Fine Arts; some oppose violently the very suggestion. But the violence on one side or the other is preferable to the lack of interest the question meets with from the average American, a lack of interest which was proved not so long ago when the question came up in Congress and most papers did not so much as report the fact.

A national department in charge of art means an authority to refer to in national matters relating to art. Take one example: France, and even England through its Board of Trade, need not rely on benevolent millionaires and chance societies, in the American fashion, to assure the representation of their artists and craftsmen in international exhibitions. Another example: now that Americans have captured and threaten to capture more Italian masterpieces, Italy has found the official way to put a stop to it. Probably it will be long before the United States is faced with the problem of losing its masterpieces, but there are artists and craftsmen in the country, and the gain to them of official representation in these big international gatherings is well known. As it is, the loss is not only to art but to commerce, and politicians have learned that if protection of art may not bring them votes, protection of commerce will.

The idealism of the politician is apt to have a materialistic lining. He would have more use for art, perhaps, if he could be taught its use to the country's trade. He seems the last to wake up to the need of designers and good design if so many of the Nation's industries are to be put on the basis where they can flourish without over-production. But the word "art" frightens him as a rule, and there is no doubt a far distance to be traveled before intelligent encouragement of art can rival nationalization of most things, a heavy tariff, or low taxes as a bait on the political platform.

## Editorial Notes

That such meetings as the convention of the American Bar Association in London this last summer do an almost inestimable amount of good from the standpoint of British-American friendship is undoubted. Not everyone, however, who takes part in them is as willing to acknowledge the tangible benefits received therefrom as was one American who wrote recently to The Times of London in this connection:

My memory of English hospitality is precious and beautiful. To know the English—not to confuse their wonderful self-control with mere stiffness—is to appreciate the superb qualities that made England rule the seas and colonize the world. . . . May each year bring us nearer to a common purpose and a common understanding. . . . Let us have more athletic contests, more view of trade and professional associations, all to foster a closer relationship of the English-speaking peoples throughout the world.

If what President Garfield of Williams College said in his address to the thirty-ninth annual meeting of the New England Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools in Boston the other day is true—that more and more young men and women are entering college with the idea that studies are at the bottom of the list of values to be gained—it points to a condition of thought in the youth of America, which sorely needs correction. Unless education is seen in the light of a step along the pathway of larger usefulness to mankind, its value is greatly diminished. Dr. Garfield claimed that the fundamental truth which should be impressed on the student is that he should serve his day and generation and not be a parasite. This may be putting it a trifle bluntly, but it represents the truth just the same.

## Art in Politics

There is a tendency today to view with some alarm the indifference of a large part of the electorate of the United States to the decisions which must be made at the polls. Figures for the election of 1920 are certainly not encouraging to those who believe that the effectiveness of popular government is dependent upon the willingness of the voters to make use of the privilege granted to them. The census for that year shows 54,421,832 citizens states 15 years of age, whereas only 26,789,768 cast their ballots in the election.

To be sure, not all of the nearly fifty-four and a half million were eligible to vote. Citizens of the District of Columbia, inmates of prisons and some other institutions, and certain citizens of certain southern states which required registration six months before the election and hence before the suffrage movement was ratified, and those who had been unable to meet the literacy, tax or property qualifications which some states require, did not have the privilege of voting for presidential electors in the last election. Yet after making allowance for such incapacities, the fact still remains that not more than about three-fifths of the qualified voters went to the polls on election day.

By far the most important factor has been the extension of the franchise to women. In the 1916 election twelve states allowed women to vote. In 1920 women voted in forty-four states. The electorate was increased about 45 per cent, while the number of votes cast was only 69 per cent more than in 1916. It seems that less than half of the newly admitted electors availed themselves of their privilege. This was due, no doubt, to the fact that the many women were themselves opposed to, or little interested in, the suffrage movement and that they had not been in the habit of voting in the past. It is also true that ordinarily it is harder for a woman to get to the voting places than it is for a man. None of the states succeeded in doubling the number of votes cast when the women were admitted to the franchise.

It is, of course, possible that there may be an increased vote among the women when they become more in the habit of voting, but this is by no means certain. In Illinois where women voted for the presidential electors in 1916, there seems to have been no great increase in 1920 than in the preceding election. In general the results in the western states do not show that there has been an increasing interest among women voters. The decrease in the preponderance of male voters in the western states and other factors, however, have resulted in any slight increase of interest which may have been shown.

Another cause serving to bring about a decrease in the percentage of votes cast has been the reduction of many restrictions and discriminatory methods of enforcement in the south. In accounting for the very small number of votes cast in the south the fact that the domi-

## The Exercise of the Suffrage

nation of one party makes the election unimportant as compared with the nominating primaries is the chief contributing cause; and other reasons are to be found in the tax requirements and the literacy tests. Much lack of a real contest is not always a very powerful influence, as is shown by the results in Pennsylvania. This State has gone Republican in every election since 1860, in most cases by a large majority, yet this does not seem to have affected the voting to any appreciable extent.

It was not until after 1890 that the southern states began to lag behind. In the election of 1884 most of them fell below 15 per cent of the total population, while in Georgia and South Carolina less than 10 per cent of the total number of people cast ballots. The voting continued to fall off until 1904, when both great parties in the southern states averaged only 7 per cent of the population. Of all the states which are distinctly southern, North Carolina has maintained the highest proportion of votes cast while South Carolina has shown the lowest percentage.

An analysis of the results of the 1916 and 1920 elections shows also that in a general way the number of actual voters varies according to the section of the country. The middle west casts the heaviest vote, the west, or rather the next heaviest, while the western and New England states cast the fewest votes outside of the south. The lower percentage in New England is probably due to the literacy tests. In the other eastern states as well as in New England the large foreign element undoubtedly has something to do with the condition, for in these states the foreign-born comprise nearly one-half of the adult population, whereas in the whole of the United States they form less than one-fourth of the total number of adults.

Of the states west of the Mississippi, Wyoming, Washington and California have the highest vote, partly counting for the fewer number of votes cast there. In the western states also the physical conditions of the country and the scattered population make it more difficult for the voters to get to the polls. This is especially true if the weather is bad. The higher vote in Nebraska, and possibly South Dakota, in 1920 is due, no doubt, to the fact that a heavy snowstorm on the day before the election made the roads almost impassable.

In addition to these factors affecting the vote by states there are other causes whose precise effect is not easy to determine. There is no doubt a large class of voters who willfully withhold their vote because of dissatisfaction with both of the leading parties. Their absence is a protest, silent though it may be, against the manner of the action of leaders of both great parties. It is quite possible that the decreased vote in California and Illinois in 1920 was due to this cause. Many people in these states were no doubt dissatisfied with the nominees of both the Republican and Democratic parties.

Most of the other states having women suffrage in 1912 also show a slight decrease for 1920. To be sure, this might be interpreted as showing a generally decreasing interest, but it does not necessarily mean that. The election this year may show a heavier vote, and if the reason for the smaller vote in 1920 was due to dissatisfaction with the candidates, there should be a larger vote in the coming election, especially since the voter this year has three candidates from which to choose. H. C. H.

## An Anniversary in Austria

By R. CURRY

Vienna, Oct. 4. Two years ago today, the work of reconstruction (Sanierung) under the plan of the League of Nations commenced. The results, if studied, should temper criticism and justify faith in the League. The reconstruction of Austria, as contemplated, has reached the final stage. It has been eminently successful; the dignity of the Nation has been preserved; the crown has been stabilized; Vienna is fast recapturing her position as an invaluable international center; and the whole tone of the people, as one lives with them and knows them, is that of constantly increasing activity and satisfaction.

That the road of reconstruction had been absolutely smooth is saying too much. The monthly reports of the Commissioner General of the League for Austria, Dr. Alfred Zimmermann, have shown the difficulties encountered too plainly for both the Austrian and the foreign public not to be aware of them. It has been a difficult job for this Dutchman to be the taskmaster of another people, particularly as the terms of the League of Nations were not light.

The co-operation between Dr. Zimmermann and the Government here has probably been as harmonious as could have been expected under the circumstances. There have been differences of opinion on many vital points, but the tact displayed by both parties has led generally to the overcoming of disputable issues. To go back rapidly over the principal financial features of these two years, it is possible to regard October, 1922, as a turning point in the first period of the reconstruction work. In August, 1922, depression seemed to hang like a cloud here, the smell of the smoke of the burning Communism in Hungary was in the air, the talk on the boulevards drifted into the slough of unpleasant predictions. Then Dr. Ignaz Seipel, the Chancellor, went to Geneva. On Oct. 4, the protocols were signed which delivered Austria to the good offices of the League of Nations, and reconstruction set in. The Austrian people have much the temperament of children, quick to shake out of their fears. The storm had blown over, the air cleared and the brightness of the sunshine fairly dazzled these people.

So, better times came back with a rush. There was plenty of foreign capital at the disposal of the Government, the leadership of the reconstruction of the country stopped abruptly and a rise in the value of Austrian shares commenced. The summer of 1923 was one of great prosperity, speaking in the sense of the recent years. It was possible almost to balance the budget, and the schemes which were the talks of banks for the expansion of industries were little short of grandiose. But the wave had gone too far. This optimism had exceeded reality.

The effects of this exaggerated opinion of conditions did not show itself until the beginning of the year. The first month to show a budgetary surplus was that of December, 1923. And then the superstructure got too heavy. The crash came in April with the franc speculation which caused the dumping of stocks on the market and the hasty scramble for foreign exchange to cover the purchases of francs and the losses on them. The crash came as a shock to the Austrians themselves and certainly also to foreign economic and financial opinion which had been educated to believe that conditions here were more sound than they were. The net result, however, was healthy, since it uncovered a banking situation which was false in many details. One, for instance, was the number of banks which sprang up. Every principal thoroughfare possessed its score of such institutions, this state of affairs representing a mushroom growth planted solely in the soil of speculation.

When the top of the structure fell, and after the dust had settled, the foreign economic experts and local business men were left with a situation which was a far cry from the one which had been painted for them. The representative of The Christian Science Monitor has spoken to several of them. And the consensus of opinion is that the main foundations are perfectly strong, that Austria has actually been little damaged by the hard summer. It was a necessary cleansing-out which has shown the situation here in its true colors. Austria has fine resources and possesses a capital—the importance of which is constantly bound to increase. Vienna as a trading center is unrivaled in this part of Europe.

The crown has been stabilized since August, 1923. The greater part of the dismissal of officials as contemplated by the League plan of reconstruction has been accomplished. The funds allotted to the railway in the first months of reconstruction amounted to 150,000,000 crowns; this has been reduced to one-fourth in the last few months. Deposits at savings banks and similar institutions have risen from 31,000,000,000 crowns in September, 1923, to 48,000,000,000 in the same month of 1924, and to 137,000,000,000 in September of this year. Banknotes and A-trikes have decreased in number.

The subject of the trade balance, however, on paper is not as favorable. In the whole year of 1923, this un-

favorable balance of imports over exports amounted to 444,000,000 gold crowns. For the first half of 1923, this had jumped to 818,000,000, and in the first six months of this year, it had already totaled 520,000,000 gold crowns. Nevertheless, it is just to be remembered that the way of prosperity in 1923 must be recalled, and also it is worth noting that there is a progressively increasing amount of invisible trade bringing in large invisible profits. No record is available, for instance, of how much money is gained by the Viennese who sit here, purchase rugs in Persia and sell them in London while the goods themselves travel by way of the Straits of Gibraltar.

The cost of living has gone up 40 per cent as the purchasing power of the crown has weakened and wages and salaries have risen 30 to 70 per cent. The summer brought a slump on the Vienna stock market and foreign investors became temporarily disinterested. Very slowly, however, there are signs of a return of interest, and the whole situation is settling down to another period of growth which is expected to be both more slow, more regular, and more sane.

## Letters to the Editor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the editor must remain responsible for their selection, and he does not undertake to hold himself responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

## Clear Thinking on the Klan Issue

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor: It is not surprising to readers of The Christian Science Monitor to see the paper taking the lead in a public spirited effort, namely, the application of clear and courageous thinking to the Ku Klux Klan question. The impartiality and constructiveness of your editorial of Aug. 25 and ensuing communications of similar tenor filled me with gladness, since public opinion is in danger of becoming confused on the subject by a volume of one-sided, artificial, and hysterical publicity.

As to lawlessness, we can only conclude that allegations of Klan misdeeds in this direction are unproved or else that the Klan is no worse than some of its rivals, as otherwise the Congress would never have adjourned its investigation in the first instance or would have resumed it in the second. At the same time, everyone knows that for decades before the Klan was revived there were secret societies which, while opposite to the Klan in purpose, were founded on racial or sectarian bases. And everywhere there have been observant recognition of the fact that racial or denominational interests at the expense in many cases of the classes of citizenship of which the Klan is composed.

But nothing was said. The contrast is striking. Apparently as the old saying has it, "make a difference whose ox is being goaded." And may not these special privileges and immunities seemingly enjoyed by Klan opponents constitute as much of a problem as the Klan itself? The present upheaval, however, will not have been worth it if it points the way to some impartial and comprehensive method of coping with existing conditions as a whole. HUGENOT.

## A Glance Backward to Cleveland's Time

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor: This writer cast his first and only vote in 1892. At that time the circulating medium of the United States was so closely contracted that life for the working people was an endless struggle. There had been much agitation on this point, and there was a candidate for President who was pledged to remedy the conditions. There was also a candidate for President who in the name of "sound money" favored an even further reduction of the currency. The issues were clearly presented. At that time no one ever thought of missing an election. The country voted almost solidly for "sound money" and was temporarily completely ruined. After that voters began to lose interest, and with the very next administration a policy of gradual expansion was instituted. When the World War began the strain had been entirely removed from the shoulders of Labor, and less than two-thirds of the vote was being cast.

There is much agitation against nothing, and while I do not know who is voting I can prove that the same unity of Labor and the same measure of economy that were needed to make a living for one person during the closing decades of the century just passed would at this time provide comfortably for three. The press should use more of its space in showing the people that it is their shameful extravagance and not the fault of the Government that keeps them in debt. The Government of the United States is quite good enough, and if the voters are let alone it will no continue, but if every one is coaxed to the polls, Robert M. La Follette will prove to be a worse national calamity than was Cleveland. H. J. G. Prattville, Ala.